

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918—VOL. X, NO. 199

Eighteen  
Pages

LAST EDITION

## GENERAL FOCH STRIKES BETWEEN AISNE AND MARNE

Success Already Gained Renders  
General von Ludendorff's Lat-  
est Offensive a Failure Which  
May Possibly End in Disaster

War summary specially written for The  
Christian Science Monitor

General Foch has struck, how heavily, it still remains to be seen, how successfully, time will show, but successfully enough to have made the last great German offensive a failure instead of a success, and a failure which may possibly end in a disaster. Never has von Ludendorff before, in making his great drives, fallen upon a line fully prepared for him. Taking advantage of his ability to use the troops on the Russian front, combined with his position as the hub of the wheel, he has been able in every case, up to now, to deliver an attack in overwhelming numbers, which could not be stopped until the numbers were to some extent equalized. But in every case when the numbers were once equalized the advance came to a rapid end.

His calculations have latterly, however, been completely upset by the increased number of United States troops in France. At first it was the cue of the Leipzigstrasse to belittle the number of these troops, and to explain to a deluded public that it was impossible that more could reach France in the face of the U-boat warfare. When this excuse became a little threadbare, owing to Mr. Baker's publication of the figures, the ground was shifted, and the public was told that General Pershing's men were an undrilled mob, quite incapable of standing up to the German discipline. Exactly the same two stories had been told the Germans of the "Old Continent" and the revelation which followed ought to have warned them not to pay any attention to the repetition of the same excuses when the United States came into the war. It is the habit of men, however, to believe what they desire, and so the public in Berlin and Germany have been getting the first fruits of an awakening since the early days of Château Thierry. Of course, in the early days, it was easy to point to the comparative handful of men placed by General Pershing at a definite point in the line. Gradually, however, even in the last few days, regiments have become divisions, and divisions grown into army corps, with the result that when General von Below came down to the Marne at Château Thierry, to force his way into some divisions of untrained troops, which first stopped his men, and finally flung them back across the Marne, with heavy casualties and considerable loss in prisoners.

This, however, was only the beginning of what was in store for the Germans. The rapid arrival of the men of the United States was gradually giving General Foch the numerical superiority he needed, and when General von Below and General von Boehm advanced to flatten out the Rheims salient, and to clear the way down to Meaux for the advance on Paris, he was busy preparing a surprise for them. When would Foch strike? had been asked again and again. And General Foch has replied by striking on the very flank of the latest German attack.

On the German right flank, some 18 miles west of Soissons, in the angle formed by the affluence of the Oise and the Aisne, is la Forêt de Compiègne. Into this some time past General Foch has been moving men and guns, all unknown to the Germans, who imagined that his time was fully occupied in tempting to stop the advance of von Below and von Boehm. But General Foch is a cautious man. He waited until von Below and von Boehm had worked their divisions almost to a standstill against the carefully prepared entrenchments on their front. Then and only his collected reserves moved out of the forest, and fell without the warning of a preliminary bombardment, other than a tremendous barrage, on von Ludendorff's flank. It was 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when the French and Americans went over the top, and four hours later they were within a mile of Soissons, having cleared la Forêt de Villers-Cotterêts to the south, and taken the villages beyond it. As a consequence of this the main supply line for Château Thierry and the south had been brought under the Allies' guns, with a result which must be of tremendous consequence to the Germans. The whole line of the advance, some twenty-eight miles, stretched from the village of Pontenoy, just to the north of the Aisne and a few miles west of Soissons, to Belleau Wood, slightly to the north west of Château Thierry. General Pershing's men were placed on the extreme right and nearly the extreme left of the line, part of them making an immediate advance from Belleau Wood, and part of them being brigaded with the French for the attack on Chaudun, a village just clear of the north east angle of la Forêt de Villers-Cotterêts. They were entirely successful in reaching all their objectives, with the result that when the afternoon dispatches were sent off the counter-attack had already captured more ground in a few hours than the last great German effort in four days. No

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## SECTION OF MURMAN RAILWAY OCCUPIED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Rear Admiral Kemp of the British Navy has proclaimed the occupation of the northern section of the Murman railway by British, American, French and Serbian forces, says Max Behrmann, the Stockholm correspondent of the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, under date of July 16. The Admiral, he adds, also announced that the forces would advance southward, "in accord with the local Soviet authorities and at the request of the local population for help."

Max Behrmann says that there are no Soviet authorities in the whole Murman territory. On the entire 400-mile stretch of railroad only at half a dozen main points are there rudimentary political organizations. The largest of these is at Alexandrovsk, comprising 400 persons, while the one at Kem has 300 members. These communities, he declares, were until some months ago Bolshevik, but since that time have split into numerous parties whose services go to the highest bidder.

## COTTON GROWERS' PROPOSAL OPPOSED

Manufacturers Decline to Accept  
Plan to Have United States  
Government Take Over Sur-  
plus for 1918 at Fixed Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Machinery has been set in motion in Washington to induce the government of the United States to fix the price of cotton, or, more precisely, to have the government take over at a fixed price the surplus cotton for the year 1918. Southern bankers and representatives of the cotton growers of the South had conferences on Thursday with Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board and with Mr. Bernard Baruch of the War Industries Board, the purpose being to arrange for the stabilization of cotton finances and the cotton market and to arrange for the government taking over the surplus cotton of 1918. It is now estimated that, after all the needs of the United States and the Allies are satisfied, there will be a surplus of something like 4,000,000 bales. The problem which now agitates the South is, What is to be done with this large amount of cotton? It is apparent and inevitable that under the operation of the laws of supply and demand the price of this important commodity would fall to a figure which would mean a huge diminution in the expected profits of the cotton planters. Members of Congress sensitive to the political barometer of the southern constituency are showing great uneasiness over the situation.

Now it will be remembered that there was no inclination on the part of the planter last year to interfere with the law of supply and demand as affecting the economics of the cotton situation. There was a good market, and the planters, meeting huge prices, made unheard-of profits. The result was that they increased the cotton acreage and with a good year and a good crop these planters have come to the conclusion that it is time to tie up a part of their crop by unloading it on the government at a fixed price and then have the open market for the sale of commercial cotton. In other words, their aim is to protect themselves, to get rid of their surplus at a fixed price and to prevent the market falling. They seem to harbor the idea that selling the surplus to the government at a fixed price would not

(Continued on page six, column six)

COMMISSION MEMBER QUILTS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—William T. Chantland of Iowa today resigned as chief examiner of the Federal Trade Commission to accept a commission as major of infantry in the army.

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## I. W. W. SEEK TO JUSTIFY ACTIONS

Defense in Chicago Trial Tries  
to Show Bad Industrial Con-  
ditions in United States as an  
Excuse for Their Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The defense in the trial of 101 members of the I. W. W. in Chicago has been trying to show bad industrial conditions in the country as an excuse and justification for the I. W. W. Extracts from a vest-pocket edition of the report of the Industrial Relations Commission were read into the record yesterday. This compilation was one prepared by the People's College of Ft. Scott, Kan., with the name of Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist, given as chancellor, and other Socialists on the board. The contents brought out by the I. W. W. defense dealt mostly with the Colorado mines troubles culminating in Ludlow. Prior to this, G. P. Vanderveer, chief counsel for the defendants, presented the I. W. W. strike at Lawrence, Mass., through the pages of a book dealing with it printed by the I. W. W. publishing bureau, then at Cleveland. "The Trial of a New Society" was its title. It was quoted as advising a strike "as peaceful as possible." Later it was quoted as declaring: "The workers are more powerful with their hands in their pockets than all the property of the capitalists. As long as the workers keep their hands in their pockets the capitalists cannot put theirs there. With passive resistance, with the workers absolutely refusing to move, laying absolutely silent, they are more powerful than all the weapons and instruments that the other side has for protection and attack." Defendants regard this line of thought as bringing out the I. W. W. view on violence. At the finish of the day Attorney Vanderveer was reading an editorial from the I. W. W. paper, Solidarity, which was headed "Mine Vultures in West Virginia," and dealt with conditions there in 1913 in a vein indicated by this introduction: "With the last sparks of constitutional freedom stamped out, bullpens full of miners, jails crowded with editors and agitators, and with her mountains infested with power-drunk mine guards and militiamen, West Virginia, rotten with reaction and respectability, presents a spectacle to the world that would make Nicholas of the Knout green with envy."

Testimony as to good work by I. W. W. done in fighting fire on national forest reservations was given by Joseph Davis of Spokane. He said he was employed in the forest service at Missoula, Mont., during the summer of 1917, as labor agent, and his job was getting men to fight fires. He got most of them through Arthur Smith, I. W. W. secretary for the State, from I. W. W. headquarters, he said. He had under him between 500 and 600 men, and 95 per cent of them, he said, were of the I. W. W. They were expert loggers, and the work they did he characterized as the best he ever saw. The witness tried to give the impression he was at the present time in the government service, but persistent questioning by F. K. Scheker, government prosecutor, brought out the fact that Davis had sought to the trial from a hotel in Spokane, where he was clerking. His testimony was highly complimentary to the I. W. W. The government also inquired if he knew that the I. W. W. loggers had a strike on last summer, and that therefore the men he hired were out of a job when he hired them. The witness said he knew they wanted to go to work and he didn't know they were out on a strike.

## BRATIANO MINISTRY TO BE PROSECUTED

BUCHAREST, Rumania (Friday)—(Via Amsterdam)—The Chamber of Deputies has decided that the government, headed by J. J. C. Bratiano, in office at the time of Rumania's entry into the war, shall be prosecuted.

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## LORD ROBERT CECIL'S NEW APPOINTMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Several ministerial appointments are announced. Mr. Balfour having expressed the wish that Lord Robert Cecil should take a larger and more responsible part in the work of the Foreign Office, in view of the increasing burden the war necessities have imposed on the Foreign Secretary, Lord Robert has resigned the post of Minister of Blockade, and takes the new and important post of Assistant-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which virtually places him in the position of foreign Minister.

The post of Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs which he held prior to his appointment as Minister of Blockade in 1916, disappeared in the allocation of the new duties which the war suddenly required. He is succeeded at the Ministry of Blockade by Sir L. Worthington Evans, M. P., hitherto parliamentary Undersecretary to the Ministry of Munitions. This latter post will now be filled by Maj.-Gen. J. A. B. Seely, M. P., who before the war was Colonial Secretary and then War Minister, and has since been on active service, until quite recently. Finally Maj. Waldorf Astor, M. P., is appointed parliamentary Secretary of Ministry of Food in succession to Mr. Clynes.

## INCREASE IN GAS RATES OPPOSED

Vice-President Wrightington of  
Boston Consolidated Defers  
Answering Purpose of His  
Concern in the Petition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Inter-relations of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and its subsidiaries were attacked by Commissioner Morris Schaaf of the Massachusetts State Gas Board at a public hearing today on the company's petition to raise the standard price of gas on which its dividends are declared from 90 cents to \$1. Edgar N. Wrightington, vice-president and treasurer, insisted that the company "had not yet decided" whether the petition would result in \$1 gas for Boston.

Mr. Wrightington promised that his company will not pay dividends at a rate higher than 7 per cent, regardless of the amount charged the public for gas, if it is allowed to increase its standard price. The promise would be effective during the next two years. Chairman Weed of the commission intimated that the standard might be changed for the duration of the war only. Joseph P. Lyons, assistant corporation counsel for the city of Boston, urged that if any new standard be fixed it should be for a long period. "The whole Boston gas situation," said Mr. Schaaf, "is run with a view to paying dividends and other obligations of the Massachusetts Gas Companies, to give value to a lot of securities that the Gas Board has never approved."

"The fact that a manufacturing subsidiary, the New England Gas & Coke Company, can sell the Consolidated gas at a price much lower than the Consolidated can manufacture its own gas casts a shadow over the whole transaction. This is a sample of the inter-relations that challenges the integrity of the whole organization."

Commissioner Solomon Lewenberg asked: "Is it the purpose of the company, in this petition, to pay 9 per cent dividends or to charge the Boston consumer more?"

"I think that is a fair question," replied Mr. Wrightington. "Later I will answer it definitely. Just now we have nothing to say definitely on the question of the price to the consumer."

"It is absolutely essential," interjected Mr. Schaaf, "that the commission know if the price of gas is to be raised to the consumer before we decide this petition." Mr. Wrightington courteously retorted that he did not believe that was necessary. Mr. Schaaf said that in practice the sliding scale act had been carried out in good faith by the Consolidated, and Mr. Lewenberg declared that coupon bonds to the value of \$3,000,000 had been issued by the company without public supervision.

The Consolidated, within a year after the 90-cent standard was fixed in 1906, reduced the price of gas to 80 cents per 1000 cubic feet, and Mr. Wrightington admitted today that this reduction had resulted in a large deficit in the company's treasury, though the company had continued to pay 9 per cent dividends, despite the deficit. Failure of the company to take advantage of the auction clause in the Sliding Scale Act, regarding the sale of stock, was sharply criticized by Mr. Schaaf.

"What was the benefit of the auction clause?" asked Mr. Wrightington. "Your company could have issued its stock at a premium and the extra money would have gone into its treasury, for the benefit of the company. Your people did not dare to let the public come in and buy their stock."

Mr. Wrightington quoted George W. Anderson, now Interstate Commerce Commissioner, as saying in 1906, on behalf of the Public Franchise League, that there probably would come a day when the standard price would need revision. He placed former Representative George L. Barnes on the stand, who said that the action of the Legis-



Lord Robert Cecil, P. C., M. P.  
Lord Robert has just been appointed to the new position of Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Britain

## BRITISH TRANSPORT CARPATHIA SUNK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The British transport Carpathia, 13,603 tons gross, has been sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast while outward bound from a British port, it was learned here today. So far as is known here, no lives were lost.

The Carpathia was owned by the Cunard Line. Prior to the war she was engaged in trans-Atlantic service. Although in the service of the British Government for several months, the Carpathia has been used as an American troop transport. Her last departure from an American port was in June.

The Carpathia was built in 1903 at Newcastle. It was the Carpathia which answered the wireless S. O. S. call of the White Star liner Titanic in April, 1912, when that vessel hit a submerged iceberg on her maiden voyage to New York and was sunk. The Carpathia picked up and landed at New York 866 survivors of the Titanic.

The Carpathia was also one of the first merchant steamers to appear in American waters armed against submarines.

## FORMER CAPE VERDE ISLANDERS TAKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its New Bedford Bureau

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Twelve slavers, nearly all former residents of the Cape Verde Islands, were arrested here on Thursday by United States authorities and will be sent to Camp Devens for induction into the army.

Among those taken into custody were Joseph Goncalves, John Goncalves and Filimio Goncalves, relatives, it is reported, of Captain Goncalves, whose whaling schooner M. A. M. Nicholson was given immunity from destruction by a German submarine off Cape Hatteras early in June.

## INQUIRY ON SINKING OF HOSPITAL SHIP

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Shipping Council yesterday opened an inquiry into the sinking of the hospital ship Konigin Regentes. After hearing numerous witnesses, Naval Commander C. J. Canters, attached to the council as expert, finally expressed his view that it can no longer be doubted that the ship was torpedoed.

The council's findings will be announced later.

## H. C. HOOVER AT BRITISH PORT

LONDON, England (Friday)—Herbert C. Hoover, American Food Controller, arrived today at a British port from America.

## STATE DICTATION IN RELIGION OPPOSED AS SERIOUS MENACE

San Francisco Church Federation  
Secretary Says, Regarding An-  
gelus Plan, Congress Cannot  
Rule "How We Shall Pray"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—"It is exceedingly unfortunate that the Senate resolution for the noonday minute of prayer should have specified a particular prayer," said the Rev. Francis M. Larkin, editor of the California Christian Advocate, in response to a request for his opinion on the issue involved in the Angelus resolution. "The resolution blunders," Mr. Larkin continued, "in asking President Wilson, by suggestion at least, to call for national observance of a purely sectarian prayer, using terms too which are absolutely inconsistent with the whole Protestant idea of the relation of a human soul to God. Whether intended or not, it looks as if it were a suggestion to the outside world that the United States is dominated by one particular church, which is far from the truth. It is very clear that the preamble ought to be eliminated."

The Rev. Arthur H. Briggs, executive secretary of the San Francisco Church Federation declared: "I believe in religious freedom as much for Roman Catholics as for Protestants. Its value is understood by an increasing number of American (Roman) Catholic laymen, born and educated in this country to full appreciation of American institutions; and they as well as I, and all thinking Protestants, oppose state dictation in religion, with its serious menace to our liberties."

"We cannot and will not have either Congress or President telling us how we shall pray. If this nation has not yet reached the point where it has general recourse to prayer, it is headed that way. We have deep waters before us and the war will not go on much further before America becomes a praying nation."

"More than anything else America needs men and women who know how to pray. Union in prayer is good but of course when the people are serious their praying will not be limited to a minute a day, or find expression in merely formal prayers. With the spirit of the resolution I am in fullest sympathy. My only objection would be to the sectarian suggestion carried in the word 'Angelus.'"

Bishop Adna Wright Leonard of the Methodist Episcopal Church, after Senator Myers' resolution had been read to him, said briefly: "Quote me simply as saying this: While I should of course approve any sincere effort that calls our nation to prayer in this great crisis, I am most certainly opposed to hitching such a movement on to an advertisement or commendation of a wholly sectarian formula."

The Rev. Dr. Herman Lissauer, rabbi of the Congregation Beth-Israel, in San Francisco, writes as follows: "The Angelus resolution will not be difficult to defeat, now that its meaning has been made plain and brought before the public. But it is regrettable that at a time like this, when people of all religious denominations are working together to win the war, we should have to look with suspicion upon every measure introduced, lest apparently an innocent paragraph should contain an insidious attempt to give official national approval and preference to doctrines of one religion over another. When we are fighting for democracy, it is decidedly not the time to violate the principle of separation of church and state."

"Prayer is a good thing at all times and especially at this time," said L. H. Morse, a retired business man and leading Congregationalist layman, "but we must object, in language too plain for Congress to mistake, to any action by the government recommending, directly or indirectly, the observance of strictly denominational prayers as improper in being discriminatory and, therefore, contrary to the spirit of American institutions."

The Rev. Francis M. Silsley, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Oakland, seriously questioned Secretary Tumulty's reported statement, that President Wilson favored the Senate resolution, adding: "I cannot for a moment imagine that the president would knowingly endorse anything but a prayer that came from the hearts of the people. Americans should not officially be asked to express their prayers in any set form of a particular church."

"America is a Christian nation," said the Rev. Frank Porter Flegal, pastor of the Hamilton Square Methodist Church and vice-president of the San Francisco Church Federation, "and in humility we should earnestly seek God's leadership in this crisis. But if Congress desires the President to proclaim a period of prayer, the request should come entirely free from sectarianism."

Howard M. Boyes, western manager of the Methodist Book Concern said: "If Americans are to be asked by Congress to observe a minute of prayer, it should be left to their individual consciences to adopt the form that appeals to each. American liberty is assailed every time an attempt is



made to force on people by government action or suggestion some particular creed or worship."

### Editorial in Baptist Paper

#### Dangers of Resolution to Liberties of United States Pointed Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Shall Protestant America observe 'The Angelus'?" is the title of an editorial in which the Baptist Watchman-Examiner calls attention to the danger underlying the Senate resolution which, after calling the Roman Catholic Angelus "the practice of prayer for one minute at noon each day for the success of our country in the existing war," goes on to request the President by proclamation to ask the people of the United States to observe "the practice of prayer."

The editorial in the Watchman-Examiner, pointing out that one of the most remarkable developments of the war is the way in which the thoughts of men seem to be turning towards God, quotes the Senate resolution in full and then proceeds:

"There is so much to commend in this action, and that which it urges is so thoroughly in accord with the feeling and desires of most of us, that it seems almost ungracious to offer a single word of criticism. And yet such a word should be spoken. There is a sense in which that Senate resolution is one of the most dangerous attempts ever made upon our national life and liberties—and all the more dangerous because so adroitly camouflaged by sentiments entirely proper and commendable. The preamble refers to the fact that 'what is called the Angelus' is being observed in some parts of our country and to the desire of 'some good citizens' that the observance may be general, and the resolution asks the President to recommend such observance. But the Angelus is distinctively a Roman Catholic institution, and in adopting the resolution in the form in which it was presented, the Senate has, in effect, given its official approval to a Roman Catholic ceremony, and, so far as it was able, committed the people of the United States to Romanism."

"It is easy to believe that nothing was further from the minds of most of the senators than the thought of this, but it is altogether too much of a tax on the credulity of the average man to be asked to believe that the insertion of that word 'Angelus' was without deliberate purpose and intention on the part of somebody, or that the whole thing is other than a piece of the Roman Catholic propaganda, of which we have seen so much. All the more are we convinced of this, when we recall the recent newspaper appeals for the prayers of the people at the time of the Angelus, put forth by the three cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church in America."

"In a period of deep stress of feeling, and taking advantage of the urge of sentiment and desires eminently natural and proper, Rome has certainly 'put something over' on the United States this time. The noonday moment of prayer will inevitably be called the Angelus, and the Angelus means the Roman Catholic Church, first, last and always."

"It is hardly necessary in this connection to comment upon the Angelus itself, and yet a word on this point may not be out of place. To most non-Roman Catholics, the word is associated with and interpreted by Millet's well-known picture of that man showing two peasants in a field suspending their work and reverently bowing in prayer at the ringing of the bell in the neighboring steeple. But the Angelus is a prayer, and not a time for prayer, except by figure of speech."

The editorial here quotes Webster's definition of the Angelus, and continues:

"Thus it will be seen that the assertion of the preamble of the Senate resolution is false and misleading. So far from 'what is called the Angelus' being the 'practice of prayer for one minute at noon each day for the success of our country in the existing war,' the Angelus has nothing to do with war or victory or peace. It is a stereotyped form of devotion addressed not to God, but to the Virgin Mary, and thus according to our way of thinking is in no true sense a prayer."

"It may be urged that criticism is unnecessary and unjust since the word 'Angelus' does not appear in the resolution but simply in the preamble or introduction. In that very fact appears the subtlety of the mind that drew up the document presented to the Senate. No act expressly approving and recommending any distinctive rite or custom of the Roman Catholic or any other church could have the slightest hope of passing that body in the face of the strength of public sentiment against the 'entangling alliance' of church and state. The author of the resolution knew that right well. All that the President is asked to do, therefore, is to give his official sanction to something which must appeal to the religious sense of everyone, whatever his creed or manner of thought—already something, however, has been already carefully, although apparently casually, declared in the preamble to be identified with the Angelus. And if the proclamation goes out to the country, that noon moment of prayer will be called—cannot help being called—the Angelus, just as the shrewd framers of the resolution intended that it should be, and willy-nilly the Protestantism of the United States is bowing to a Roman Catholic altar."

"The resolution is now in the hands of a committee of the House of Representatives. It is to be hoped that before it is reported to the House for action the first four words of the preamble, which are entirely unnecessary and cannot fail to be offensive to the majority of the people of the country, will be stricken out. The

minute of prayer at noon each day, by all means. But the Angelus—by no means."

### Advisability Questioned

#### Belief Expressed that Senate Action Was Outside of Its Jurisdiction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill.—Regarding the action of the United States Senate in passing a resolution mentioning the Angelus, a form of prayer used by the Roman Catholic Church, in its recommendation that a moment of prayer be observed by the people of the United States each noonday during the continuation of the war, the Rev. John Thompson, superintendent of the Home Missionary and Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church here, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"I believe in prayer. I believe in much more prayer for the success of the war than we have hitherto had. I would be in favor of a national day of prayer for success in our arms. I doubt we ought to recognize God in this war. I can well believe the setting apart of a few moments each noonday for prayer would be a blessing to us. I agree with Tennyson that more things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of, but I cannot see why the Senate should call upon the nation to observe the Angelus in any prayer we offer. There are some things involved in this that may not have come to the thoughts of the senators when they passed this resolution, and I have no doubt of a careful reflection they will come to realize that in endorsing the Angelus for the noonday prayer they have stepped over into denominational matters which are most certainly outside of their jurisdiction."

The necessity for separation of church and state was emphasized by Bishop Thomas Nicholson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in a consideration of the resolution, and he gave the following signed statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as his opinion:

"In regard to the question asked me as to my general position on the question of the separation of church and state, I reply that I regard the principle of the absolute separation of church and state as one of the most sacred principles of American liberty. I am unalterably opposed to any action of the church which in any way trespasses on the most liberal interpretation of that doctrine."

Some Protestant ministers have been reluctant to express themselves on the matter, because they said they did not understand clearly what the resolution meant. A minister of one of the Baptist churches in Chicago said that the way the resolution was worded he did not understand that the people were called upon to use the Angelus, but to devote one minute each day to prayer for the success of our arms. He did not understand just why the term Angelus was used, but thought in a figurative sense. If, however, the resolution meant to specify the particular form of prayer used in the Roman Catholic Church, he said he was opposed to the passage of such a resolution by the United States Senate. To have the Senate suggest how one should pray, or what prayer should be used, arouses antagonism, he observed.

The ministers who expressed themselves as opposing the Angelus said they did not do so because it was the prayer of the Roman Catholic Church, but because no specific form of prayer of any creed should be given the stamp of approval of the lawmaking body of the United States, which has no right to decide how the people of the United States shall pray. The same ministers, however, felt that a resolution calling upon the people of the United States to pray each day for success in the war, each in his own way, was not out of place.

### Protests From Alabama

#### Demand Is Made That all Designation of Proposed Prayer Be Omitted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
MOBILE, Ala.—A telegram of protest to the Senate Joint Resolution No. 164 has been sent to Oscar L. Gray, Congressman of the First Alabama District and is declared to voice the wishes of many of Mobile's leading citizens. This has been supplemented by a number of telegrams from individuals, one of which reads as follows:

"I urge that any concurrence that the House may adopt in the Senate Resolution No. 164 shall omit all designation of the form of the proposed prayer. This protest was signed by James F. Plummer, rector of All Saints (Episcopal) Church of Mobile."

In a personal interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Plummer spoke of the danger of governmental action in prescribing a form of prayer for all the people, declaring that such an effort cannot be too strongly condemned. Said Mr. Plummer: "I do not hesitate in expressing my disapproval of any action by our Congressmen that would in the slightest degree attempt to prescribe a set form of prayer for the people of the United States and especially one from a particular denomination. No one could possibly object to a request that all men pray for peace through the victory of the Allies, but the form of prayer must be left to the individual and not be dictated by any church or by Congress."

H. M. Hood, vice-president of the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railway, declared that the adoption of the Angelus resolution by the representatives of the American people should be protested on the broad ground that it is thoroughly un-American and diametrically opposed to the guarantee contained in the Constitution for the perpetual freedom of thought in this country on religious matters. The Rev. Gardiner L. Tucker, rector

of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, said: "I am opposed to the resolution because we cannot, by legislation, enforce prayer. It is my opinion that the Senate did not mean to specify the Roman Catholic Angelus, or any other set form of prayer. The real reason that it is repulsive to the American people is the fact that the Senate has started at the wrong end. It is for the people individually to choose what and when to pray, and not for any law-making body under our government to determine."

### FURTHER HEARING IN ISAACS CASE

#### Sir John Simon Opens Case for the Defendant and Hearing Is Again Adjourned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Isaacs libel action was continued, yesterday, when the plaintiff said he still suspected that the memorandum of the interview between Sir Charles Hobhouse and himself as referred to in the House of Commons by Sir Charles was not written at the time when it was alleged to have been, as there were a number of things mentioned that were never said. Sir John Simon, during cross-examination, asked Mr. Isaacs regarding his statement. Sir Charles had said that Mr. Isaacs had his foot on Sir Charles' neck. Had the plaintiff ever heard a similar expression before? Plaintiff stated he had never heard it. Sir John remarking it occurred in the book of Joshua.

Sir John Simon suggested that if the Marconi Company wins its case against the government the plaintiff's share of the damages would bring him £125,000. Mr. Isaacs said he had never thought of what it would bring him in.

Sir John Simon opened the case for the defendant, and addressed the jury briefly. He called Sir Frederick Smith, the Attorney-General, to say that Sir Charles Hobhouse, directly or indirectly, at any stage in proceedings of the Marconi petition of right case, had never made representation to Sir Frederick or had anything to do in the settlement in that case. Hearing was again adjourned.

### GERMAN REQUEST TO RUSSIA REFUSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Russian Government wireless states that Mr. Lenine informed a meeting of the central executive committee at Moscow that the chargé d'affaires of the German Embassy had requested the Russian Government's consent to sending to Moscow a German battalion in military equipment to guard the German Embassy and that the government should support the rapid dispatch of these troops. The German Government, he added, had no intention in the direction of the occupation of Moscow.

The People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Lenine said, replied that Russia desired peace, and the Russian Government was prepared to give the German Embassy, consulate and commissions perfectly trustworthy and sufficient guard from its own troops, but could, in no case, permit the presence of a foreign military detachment in Moscow. He further expressed the hope that the German Government was inspired by the same desire for peace as was the Russian Government, and would not insist on its request.

In reporting the incident Mr. Lenine expressed the hope that a satisfactory solution would be reached, adding that whenever complications in internal relations arose the government considered it necessary to make the facts known publicly and to face all such questions squarely.

### DISLOYALTY CASE IN TRANSVAAL COURT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Friday)—At a preparatory examination of three men recently arrested on the charge of inciting to public violence, evidence was adduced of a meeting held in August last under the presidency of Mr. Bunting, one of the accused, at which natives were urged to organize against the capitalists, and at which it was announced that the society of Industrial Workers of the World existed for natives at Durban, while the native Labor Party was described as useless on the ground that it was formed under the guidance of the government.

Two natives are now included in the charge.

### MONARCHY BILL IN FINLAND WITHDRAWN

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Finnish Government has suddenly withdrawn its bill for constitutional reform and the adoption of a monarchy and has declared the parliamentary session closed, says a dispatch to The Times from Stockholm. This action was taken after the government obtained only a bare majority on the second reading of the bill when it needed a two-thirds majority.

### DOMINIONS' GREETINGS TO INDIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir Robert Borden attended a luncheon yesterday, given by the Indian residents in London to the Indian representatives on the Imperial Conference and the Imperial War Cabinet. In the name of all the dominions of the Empire he bade the people of India godspeed in the great advance which was coming to their country.

### FRENCH CRITICS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

#### Writers See in Advance of the French and American Troops a Severe Blow to German Effort to Progress Along the Marne

PARIS, France (Friday)—The newspapers intentionally give little information in regard to the battle going on and the results obtained. They hold themselves generally to the official statement. All the critics are enthusiastic over the success obtained yesterday.

L'Echo de Paris expresses the conviction that the Franco-American success will be confirmed fully today. It says the German General Staff will do its utmost to straighten out its affairs but the Allies have the upper hand. The question for General von Ludendorff is now not whether to enter Epervy, declares Le Matin, but to consider means for the salvation of the divisions he has thrown across the Marne.

Thursday—"The front upon which General Mangin attacked this morning measures about 21 miles," says the Temps. "The enemy was totally surprised. The attack was made virtually without artillery preparation. Our infantry, supported by many tanks, advanced rapidly under the protection of a barrage fire, which was extended before the advancing infantry."

Henri Bidou says the fact that the German reserves intended to support the offensive of July 15 have rushed to the rescue of General von Boehm makes the continuation of the enemy drive toward Epervy difficult.

"What will the enemy do?" adds M. Bidou. "Will he attempt to continue the offensive maneuver southward while detaching himself on the west or will he, on the other hand, slacken his hold? Will he attempt a counter-maneuver? We have arrived at the moment when the manipulation of the French divisions is going to be decisive and in that game we may believe that the last word has not been said."

Colonel de Thomassin writes that common prudence dictated that General von Ludendorff should keep forces in reserve to parry a thrust on the right flank. By the resistance which the French met, he adds, it will be known if this elementary precaution was taken. It may be asked, he concludes, if the infatuation which seized von Ludendorff after a long series of successes has not led him to make fatal blunders.

In its description of yesterday's action between the Aisne and the Marne, Le Petit Journal says:

"An advance was realized, on the entire 45-kilometer front of the attack of between five and ten kilometers. Between the Aisne and the Ourcq the advance of three kilometers of General Mangin's army reported in yesterday's official statement, was completed within one hour."

"South of the Ourcq the attack was launched at 5:30 o'clock by the troops of Generals Degoutte and Strine (Strin?), after desperate fighting, in which the Americans on our right acquitted themselves gloriously, our front was advanced between three and four kilometers."

A Havas Agency summary of Paris papers' reviews lays stress upon the interference with the enemy's railway communications occasioned by the spread of progress southeast of Soissons," says L'Echo de Paris, "prevented the enemy from bringing into action his reserves over the railways in the vicinity of Laon, near Château Thierry, around Rheims and along the Aisne. He had expected to secure great results from the use of these reserves."

### Outspoken Austrian Comment

THE HAGUE, Holland (Friday)—In an outspoken comment on the growth of American strength in France, the Socialist Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna says there is no doubt that more than a million American troops already have arrived in Europe. It declares that this is a feat of organization as amazing as the creation of the British Army.

"American participation in the fighting," it adds, "increases the German task to one of gigantic magnitude. It is easily understandable that the German command is trying this year to reach a great decision before the full weight of the United States is felt."

### French Military Inquiry

LONDON, England (Friday)—With the indorsement of Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary, a campaign is under way to have the London University institute degrees in commerce. At a meeting last night at which Mr. Balfour was the chief speaker, the scheme was warmly indorsed and a committee was appointed to raise funds to further the campaign.

point to this great study, he said. Commerce, he continued, taught social organization, diplomacy and international relations in every aspect. "How can such a study have a narrowing effect?" he asked in conclusion. "The university will do a great work if it will carry out such a scheme."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Comment in the German press on the present German offensive on the Marne is in strong contrast to the observations of German commentators on previous German offensives, the articles now being characterized by singular restraint.

In the Berliner Tageblatt yesterday, for instance, Gen. Baron von Ardenne, after arguing that the Entente Allies did not expect the attack where it actually took place, and the laconic army communiqué did not state whether the Germans were able again to utilize the factor of surprise, adds:

"It will only be possible to perceive the strategic intentions of the German army command from the further course of the battle."

General von Ardenne also considers it probable that the German attack will not be confined to the sector near Rheims.

"Victory yet is not a complete one," he concluded, "but the fatherland has hopes that it will become so."

The military critic of the Deutsche Tages Zeitung says the only certainty is that Field Marshal von Hindenburg is again taking the initiative, that the Entente allies are being weakened and that everything which happened during the course of the fighting had its good grounds.

Yesterday the Cologne Gazette considers the number of prisoners taken a high one when it is borne in mind that there was no question of a complete surprise and that the Entente allies did not allow themselves to be outflanked or cut off.

The military correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung also refers to the difficulty of utilizing the factor of surprise "without which," it adds, "success can hardly be expected."

The war correspondent of the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung of Essen, telegraphing from main headquarters on Tuesday, says:

"The enemy, composed of French, Italians and Americans fought very bravely."

The correspondent asserts that a squadron of 60 French bombing airplanes burst forth from low-lying clouds and attacked the roads of the Marne Valley with explosives.

The newspaper, commenting editorially on the battle in the Rheims region, says it is to be assumed that the allied resistance will grow considerably stronger and that some days will elapse before the resistance is fully broken.

### Battle Makes Good Impression

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Friday)—General Foch's successful offensive, which was hardly expected so soon, has produced an excellent impression in Paris. The wounded arriving from the clearing stations are enthusiastic and declare the Germans have been put in a hole. Le Matin declares that most moderate computations place the German losses in the Dormans pocket during the two days' fighting at 70,000 men.

Germans Taken by Surprise  
PARIS, France (Friday)—The Germans were without doubt taken by surprise on Thursday, writes the military commentator of the Temps, by the attack of the soldiers of Generals Mangin and de Goutte and the American troops, who realized in their first blow an important advance and captured more than 10,000 prisoners and much material.

The Germans, however, have disposed in the quadrilateral of Soissons, Château Thierry, Dormans and Rheims, reserves estimated at some 20 divisions and it has been possible for them to bring rapid support to their first line troops which are beating a retreat. The writer adds:

"We have not yet the right to shout victory but our first day's offensive has distinctly resulted in our favor. The enemy has been obliged to engage the greater part of the reserves which he had immediately on hand. Consequently he has been compelled to relax his efforts in the region where he began his offensive on July 15."

"Last night when he saw his troops on the heights dominating Soissons on the southwest, General Mangin smiled," says the correspondent of La Liberté. "M. Clemenceau was there and warmly shook the general's hand. Was it the presence of Americans in the neighborhood which gave his handshake especial strength, evincing emotion and confidence?"

On his return from the front M. Clemenceau said to his friends:

"I have shaken the hand of the happiest man in the world."

MR. BALFOUR AND STUDY OF TRADE  
PARIS, France (Friday)—MM. Abel Ferry and Louis Deschamps have made a report to the army committee of the Chamber of Deputies concerning the government inquiry into the German offensive of May 27. The committee adopted the recommendations made by the deputies, which invite the government to inform them of the disciplinary measures taken and to introduce a bill by which general officers seriously at fault in the future can be punished.

### SOUTH AFRICA'S LOYALTY VOICED

#### Mr. Burton Reviews the Political Situation and the Attitude of Dutch and English-Speaking Populations Toward War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Friday)—At a luncheon of the Empire Parliamentary Association at the House of Commons yesterday the Hon. Henry Burton, South African Minister of Railways and Harbors, frankly reviewed the political position in South Africa and the attitude of both races toward the war.

Mr. Asquith, who presided, appreciatively reviewed South Africa's contribution and declared that General Botha might truthfully be described as one of the pillars of the British Empire.

Mr. Burton, replying, said the Dutch-speaking population of South Africa had been moved more than anything else by the fact that the British Empire was the least imperially governed of all empires the world had ever seen and what impressed them all was not the great domain of the British Empire, nor its wealth and influence, but the priceless privilege of constitutional liberties.

Regarding the alarm he had found concerning what was known as the Republican movement in South Africa, he said the factor must not be minimized, but on the other hand undue exaggeration was very unwise. He could safely say he did not think there was any substantial danger of active violence in the shape of a rising, rebellion, or anything of that kind. He thought votes were probably looked for more than anything else and while the movement only appealed to a section of the population it was not favorably received by the great bulk of the Dutch-speaking people.

In Natal and the Cape they appreciated the advantages of the British system, and were unlikely to exchange them for the extremely problematical benefits of republican propaganda. The only substantial danger he saw was that inherent in such situations, namely, an explosion on the part of irresponsible persons that the leaders might find it difficult to control. But against that they had the safeguard that the English-speaking and Dutch populations were in the main people who valued law and order and respected constituted authority.

Broadly speaking, Mr. Burton felt disposed to say the nationalist movement was not making any substantial progress. Oddly enough it seemed to appeal to intellectuals, among the younger generation, but that was due to an entirely wrong conception of what nationhood in South Africa ought to be. The nationalist conception was restricted, sectional and practically racial.

"We agree," Mr. Burton said, "with their motto, South Africa first, but interpret it as meaning 'we have obligations to others, including the British Empire.'" The Dutch-speaking population, he continued, had begun gradually to realize more and more the true inwardness and significance of the war and to understand how intimately their interests were bound up with those of the British Empire.

He believed the union's active support would improve as time went on and proclaimed that the present government would adhere absolutely to the undertaking they had given and the path they had hitherto followed.

### LABOR DISPUTE ARISES IN ENGLAND

LONDON, England (Friday)—A labor dispute which may lead to a serious situation has been begun in Coventry and other centers, says an announcement issued by the Ministry of Munitions today. A large number of skilled munition workers, it is stated, have handed in notices which take effect next week.

Cessation of work by these workers, it is added, would lead to the stoppage of the production of some of the most vital and urgently needed appliances and munitions.

The ministry explains that the threatened strike does not arise out of any difference between the employers and the workmen, but from the action of the government in seeing that skilled labor was fairly divided among the munition firms. This had brought about a great deal of misunderstanding which every effort was being made to remove.

### STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.  
Number that have voted in favor, 13.  
Number that have voted against, 1.  
Number that have yet to vote, 34.  
Number needed of those yet to vote, 23.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:  
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.  
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.  
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.  
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.  
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.  
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.  
MONTANA—Feb. 19.  
TEXAS—March 4.  
DELAWARE—March 15.  
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 29.  
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.  
ARIZONA—May 24.  
GEORGIA—June 26.  
State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 18, 1924):  
LOUISIANA—May 23.

### Soft Drink Venders Arrested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
PORTLAND, Ore.—More vending of non-alcoholic drinks will no longer be recognized as an occupation in Portland. Under an ordinance prohibiting idling, passed last month by the City Council, five proprietors of so-called "soft drink" establishments have been arrested, and warning has gone forth from the chief of police to keepers of other similar places that they will have to find some more useful work to do if they expect to keep their liberty. A large number of idlers found in the places whose proprietors were taken into custody also were arrested.

### GERMAN SOCIALISTS READY TO CONFER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Vorwärts published a communication to Camille Huysmans, the Belgian Socialist and secretary of the International, from the executive of the German Socialist Majority, declaring its readiness to participate in an international Socialist conference, and expressing a special desire that the American Socialists should be invited.

Regarding peace conditions, the statement says that the Socialist Majority spokesmen have always declared in favor of peace by understanding, without annexations or contributions, on the basis of self-determination and the right of peoples, and a detailed statement of the party's views submitted to the Dutch-Scandinavian committee was approved by the Wurzburger Party congress, and remains unreplicated.

Finally the party's attitude toward the eastern question is clear from its representatives' speeches in the Reichstag, emphatically championing its social democratic views.

### Mr. Hatch Says

(And he is always careful about what he says) that the Pongee Dress (made from imported Chinese Pongee), which we are selling at \$9.75 (marked down from \$19.75), and the Palm Beach Motor Coat at \$15.00 (formerly \$19.75), are, to the best of his knowledge, better values in point of Quality, Style, and Dress Satisfaction than are to be found elsewhere in this country and MONITOR readers ought to see them.

Why don't you?  
Goods cheerfully shown, promptly forwarded. Charge accounts respectfully solicited.

Cheerfully,  
WALTER M. HATCH & CO.  
148 Tremont, at West Street, Boston, Mass.

Apparel Department—  
Rooms 516-17-18-19-20 and 21.  
Entrance through main shop.



**Filene's**  
**WOMEN'S SWEATERS**  
Zero sweaters, almost weightless, \$2.  
Sleeveless sweaters \$2.  
Shetland wool sweaters \$6.50  
Shetland wool sweaters \$2  
Fiber sweaters \$3  
(Filene's mail orders filled—first show)  
WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON



## M. CAILLAUX URGES A SPEEDY TRIAL

Accused Frenchman Strongly  
Protests Innocence—Remark-  
able Developments in the  
Affaire Are Expected

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent

PARIS, France—It should not be a matter of surprise if there are some remarkable developments in the affaire Caillaux at no very distant date. The authorities doubtless have their own views as to the proper mode of procedure, and are apparently satisfied with the case so far as it has gone, in spite of the fact that the disclosure of the contents of the coffre-fort of Florence and the valuation of the estate of the former premier seem to have contradicted their own ideas on these subjects.

But in the meantime M. Caillaux is disposed to press his trial, and it is necessary to say that, much as a very large part of public opinion is against him, it is generally admitted that there are grounds for his complaints upon this point. Little is heard now of any endeavor to prepare the case for trial. Now and then at somewhat lengthy intervals M. Caillaux is brought along to the Palais de Justice to be questioned by Captain Bouchardon for an hour or so upon some points that have been thought over or that have arisen in the interrogations of other witnesses who are examined at the rate of one or two a week. The other day a former bank manager of Italian origin, named Mosseri, was questioned in the bureau of Captain Bouchardon, and some time later the Captain had M. Ribot, former Premier, and M. Doyen, the expert valuer, before him. No information has been given as to what took place at these audiences.

M. Caillaux has a way of making his complaints look extremely plausible. Nobody can better play the part of a man with a grievance. He is convincing then, and he disturbs the equanimity of his prosecutors. His letters to the newspapers through the medium of his counsel and others have been models of quasi-innocent persuasion. Now he writes to M. Paul Deschanel, the president of the Chamber, and M. Andrieux, the president of the committee that originally examined the demand for authorization to prosecute him. In the letter to M. Deschanel the former president of the Council passes in review the charges brought against him and sets himself to show that they are devoid of foundation, so far as his correspondence with M. Cavallini is concerned, as well as his relations with M. Bolo and M. Almeyda, and he remarks that these latter cases have been closed without his having been concerned in them in any other way than as a witness for the defense. He goes on to say that the incidents of Italy would now be the only things remaining to be explained, if there had not been published the garbled versions of the telegrams of a German agent in the Argentine. Today, he says, it is proved by the texts themselves that, in spite of all the gossip and silly rumors, the dispatches in question contain only one thing plain and irrefutable, and that is the desire of the Germans to make him a prisoner. No one else has come forward to incriminate him with regard to his behavior in South America. The testimony given by persons who were most qualified to appreciate the manner in which he had accomplished his mission was, he says, quite otherwise.

As to the Italian affairs, M. Caillaux says no witnesses have come forward to support the story of his supposed visits to the Vatican or of his efforts for a separate peace. All the allegations of the Embassy collapsed. The machinations were exposed to the full light of day. It was shown more particularly that it was the Palais Farnese that had prompted the campaign of the Times of London. A letter that had been intercepted proved that his persecutors had fallen still lower, and had tried to prepare witnesses against him. They did no better with regard to his supposed attempts to break the French alliance, and now they could only urge one thing against him and that was that in private conversations he had used language which was semi-pessimistic, semi-pacifist, which others had declared was marked by the highest patriotism, and which, when understood, indicated a singular foresight. The prosecution was exhausted in its attempts to prove a crime. It had discovered only a few faults of opinion, and, as that did not seem sufficient, it piled up charges anyhow. His five months as a political prisoner, he said in conclusion, during which he had been subjected to the rigors of the common law, gave him the right to appeal to the Chamber to take cognizance of the present state of the case. He only asked for truth and light, but he wished for them absolutely.

In his letter to M. Andrieux he said he had justified himself in regard to all the charges that had been brought against him, and that he could not understand the delays of the prosecution. Following upon this, the committee over which M. Andrieux presided held a meeting and passed a resolution unanimously expressing its desire to see a speedy judicial solution to the case. It will be remembered that some time ago M. Caillaux entered an action for libel against M. Gustave Hervé of La Victoire, and that, when the case should have been heard at the Sarthe Assizes last March, the public authorities intervened and said it was not desirable that it should be gone into while the greater trial was pending, and it was accordingly postponed

to the June assizes. Consequently the case was again called when the latter were held, but the public prosecutor advanced the same reason for an adjournment as before, and the case was put back to the September assizes.

At last the Malvy case occupies the attention again. Quite one of the foremost of the great multitude of affairs that now exist, and which, on its inception, created a sensation second only to the Caillaux case, this one has seemed to drop out of the public view. However, there have been reasons, and the authorities have not been idle. The Senate committee has lately been engaged in hearing a statement upon it. This report is a statement of the facts gathered in the course of the committee's own inquiry, and while it makes a careful analysis, it does not draw any conclusions, this latter being the business of M. Merillon, the Procureur-Général, who calls for the application of the third paragraph of the sixteenth article of the penal code, which enacts that those who have wittingly aided or assisted the preparation or execution of an act qualified as crime or offense shall be punished as accomplices. This application is regarded as indicating a broadening of the charge against M. Malvy, and it is thought that it refers to the incident of the Duval check. All the preliminaries are now at an end, and nothing but the war situation, which is not propitious for the presentation of causes célèbres, stands in the way of the trial.

Of the other affairs, great and small, one hears only intermittently. The case of the financier, M. Zucco, makes a fitful appearance in the newspapers. It has become a standing matter with now incalculable that, after they have been lodged in the Santé, their wives write to editors seeking to explain away various accusations and making numerous corrections. They all do it, and it is a human touch that is somehow welcome in a business that contains so much that is very sordid. After a little while the wives appreciate that there is little more to do than to watch and wait, and that silence may be best, and the letters cease. Mme. Zucco has been following the example of her predecessors. On the other hand, Prince Obedine has written from Geneva to M. Bonin, the magistrate, formally denying a number of M. Zucco's statements which concerned himself. M. Zucco said he had bought from the Prince the Russian coupons he negotiated. The magistrate is making further inquiries into the matter. In regard to the Humbert affair, which for the time being is in the hands of Lieutenant Jousset, and examination has been made of which he spoke of the difficulties he had with MM. Lenoir and Bolo. General Rogues has also been interrogated, and the testimony taken of Maitre Brunet, who acted as legal adviser to M. Lenoir at the time of his association with M. Humbert, when the sale of the Journal was being arranged. The syndicalist Péricat, lately arrested, and now under examination by Lieutenant Gazier, has sent the latter a letter in which he denies all the charges brought against him, and particularly that he was associated in any way with M. Guilbeaux, and attributes his position to the jealousy of other militant syndicalists.

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF RAID ON KARLSRUHE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—German statements of the results of their air raids are apt to be more picturesque than accurate. They could hardly be accurate, of course, based as they are on the hurried observation from great heights and always by night, of flustered airmen whose attention is fully occupied by the deadly British defense; but they circulate freely in Germany, and are no doubt accepted by the uninformed majority.

The British reports of R. A. F. air raids on the Rhine are of a different detail, so that it is more interesting to have knowledge of the full results of the raid on Karlsruhe on May 31. This information is not based on supposition or even on visual observation, which might be fallible, but on photographic evidence. The camera has no imagination, and records nothing but the bare truth. The official photographs, some of which have been published, show for example that in this single raid, the following were among the direct hits scored by the British airmen:

1. Three bursts in the shunting station.
2. Two bursts on the railway north-east of the shunting station.
3. On sheds just east of the railway workshops.
4. Two bursts on the main buildings of the Cartoucherie Fabrik d'Armes et Munitions.

From the fact that in each case the targets hit were strictly military objectives, it will be seen that British bombing from the air differs greatly from the bulk of German bombing.

## IT IS YOUR DUTY TO REPORT DISLOYALTY

"Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston."

The foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States, printed day by day in the columns of the request of George F. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

## ALLIED SOCIALISTS TO MEET IN PARIS

Strange Episode in Palais de  
Justice—M. Longuet, Socialist  
Leader, Accused of Treason  
by Attorneys in the Street

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Much interest is manifested in forthcoming Socialist and Labor arrangements, especially as in some quarters there seems to be a certain hesitation. A meeting of the permanent administrative committee of the French Socialist Party has been held for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Labor Party Congress which Mr. Henderson is organizing and which is to be held in London. Three were selected, representative of the different sections of the party, M. Albert Thomas being chosen for the Majoritaire group, M. Jean Longuet for the Minoritaires, while M. Pierre Renaudel stands for the middle view.

An Inter-Allied Socialist Conference is to be opened in Paris on July 27, and the French Socialists are gratified to know that several leaders of the Socialist movement in neutral countries will attend, notably M. Branting of Sweden. At this conference, the memorandum adopted by the last Inter-Allied Conference in London, will be brought forward for reconsideration and the delegates will be asked to resolve upon it. M. Louis Dubreuil, secretary of the Socialist Party, has intimated to M. Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the Confédération Générale du Travail the desire expressed by Mr. Henderson concerning the representation of the French Socialists at the preliminary conference which will be held in London on July 7. It is stated that the C. G. T. has replied to the effect that it will only be represented at these gatherings in London, if Mr. Henderson personally expresses the desire that this should be so.

In the meantime a somewhat sensational incident has occurred in the Palais de Justice, in which M. Longuet was the central figure, and of which much more is likely to be heard. In remarkable circumstances a direct accusation has been made against the leader of the Minoritaires that he is mixed up with some Germanophile business in Switzerland. Near to the staircase leading to the Court of Appeal, three barristers, Maitre Léon Renaud, a former Senator and former Prefect of Police, Maitre Henry Bonnet, a former member of the Council of the Paris Bar, and Maitre Ulrich, an old associate of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, were chatting together, when M. Longuet, who is a barrister as well as a Socialist leader, passed them. One of the three said in a quite audible tone, "There is someone who ought not to be here." They were looking toward M. Longuet, but as they were not sure that he had heard what was said and felt that they would like him to hear their view, M. Bonnet repeated, "Yes, there is someone who ought not to be here!" M. Longuet evidently heard them this time, but moved on two or three steps. Then he suddenly turned round, and, accompanied by two or three friends, approached the little group, who had just sat down on a seat beneath the big windows.

Addressing M. Bonnet, he exclaimed, "Are you speaking to me? And to begin with, who are you?" "I am Maitre Henry Bonnet," was the answer. M. Longuet intimated that the name conveyed nothing to him, although M. Bonnet is extremely well known at the Paris bar. On this occasion he was in ordinary attire without his legal robes, so he answered again, "Yes, I am Maitre Henry Bonnet, advocate." M. Longuet then asked him what he had just said. M. Bonnet at first made an evasive reply, but, changing his mind, he said boldly, "I declared and I am ready to repeat that you ought not to be here!" M. Longuet then reached out his hand and made a show of seizing M. Bonnet by the arm, but the latter held up his stick and placed himself in an attitude of defense.

Some excitement had already been created, and it appeared that violence might ensue when Maitre Raoul Roussel, a former leader of the bar, chanced up, and, after making some soothing remarks, took M. Bonnet away with him. M. Longuet was then surrounded by his friends, and a lively discussion was going on, when a new turn was given to the proceedings by the arrival of Maitre Lucien Normand, who made more definite accusations against M. Longuet than had M. Bonnet. He declared roundly that M. Longuet was collaborating with two Boche deputies in the production of a newspaper which was appearing in a neutral country, and was Germanophile, the reference being clearly to a journal produced in Switzerland. M. Longuet protested strongly against the suggestion, whereupon M. Normand declared he had proof of what he said. At this M. Longuet immediately rushed off to the rooms of the leader of the bar, where Maitre Henry Robert invited him to send in a letter stating his grievance explicitly. M. Bonnet has already written explaining the situation so far as he is concerned, and the Bar Council will now be called upon to take some action in the matter.

M. Longuet and M. Bonnet have both written letters to the Figaro. The Socialist leader in the first communication, referring to the allegations that he was unpopular in the law courts, said he had received innumerable expressions of sympathy from colleagues of all shades of opinion at the bar. They had expressed their indignation and distrust at the aggression of which he had been the victim, and which nothing could justify. M.

Bonnet, replying to this letter, said that if M. Longuet would like a referendum on the subject of his popularity, not only among the members of the bar but among all Frenchmen of true French stock, let him have one, and he, M. Bonnet, would wait the result with equanimity. The Council of the Bar had in hand a complaint by M. Longuet against him, and he, M. Bonnet, had also addressed a letter to M. Henry Robert, who would judge between them. The Paris bar had the tradition—and nobody approved of it more than himself—of respecting all opinions, and it would remain faithful to its liberal fundamentals. It paid equal homage to all in all parties, the Socialist as well as others, who had with a splendid and heroic spirit of unity, devotion and sacrifice given so much to resist the aggression of a race of robbers.

Nevertheless the Bar Council would, he thought, without forgetting its traditions, be able to examine with its sovereign independence whether the acts and the published writings of M. Longuet since the beginning of the war should permit of his remaining on the roll. M. Bonnet then went on to say that the list of his colleagues at the bar who were contemporaries of M. Longuet, and had already fallen or been wounded in the war, was already far too long, and the Bar Council would declare whether it was admissible that at the time of the most formidable German aggression anybody should go the length of proposing, as M. Longuet had done, that the memory of Karl Marx the compatriot of the murderers of their children, should be publicly celebrated.

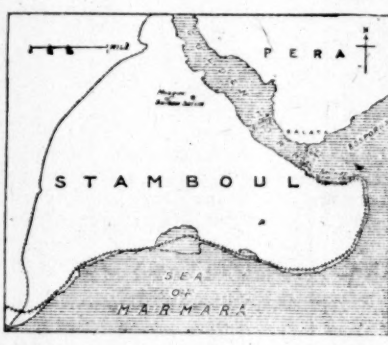
It will be recalled that M. Longuet is the grandson of Marx, and some of the newspapers that are not friendly to the Socialists are reminding their readers that Marx was "the collaborator with Bismarck in his fight and his hatred against France." This affair promises remarkable developments.

## GREAT FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Turks Assisted by Germans in  
Coping With Conflagration—  
Abandon Government Offices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland—The great fire which broke out in Constantinople about midnight on May 31 last, particulars of which are only now available, seems to have been one of the



Map of Constantinople

worst which has occurred in the Turkish capital for many years. The fire was not finally extinguished until the morning of June 2, and its track covered a distance of over 2½ miles, moving right across old Stamboul, from the northwest to the southwest, and burning a path from a third to five-eighths of a mile broad. Over 5000 houses, in addition to many baths and mosques were destroyed, and some 200,000 people rendered homeless.

The task of the authorities in dealing with the matter was rendered particularly difficult owing to the fact that the ranks of the fire brigade had been largely depleted by requisition for the army. The great majority of the really experienced men have been conscripted, and their places taken by raw recruits or convalescent soldiers. The fire itself actually broke out near the Mosque of Sultan Selim, above Duzbali, on the Golden Horn. This district is almost in the center of the city, and consists chiefly of dwelling houses occupied by Guhamadans, and a serious state of disorder followed the outbreak. On the failure of the fire brigade, the work of rescue and the directions of the operations were undertaken by a part of the garrison, and the German and Austro-Hungarian troops in the capital, under the direction of Enver Pasha, and the Chief of the Turkish General Staff, and the German General von Scheer.

The fire was driven forward by a violent wind and spread with extraordinary rapidity, whole streets apparently bursting into flames in a few moments. It quickly reached the neighborhood of Atik, whence it descended toward the southwest to the suburb of Psamatia, inhabited chiefly by Greeks. Several government offices had to be abandoned, and the general uncertainty was increased by the fact that no one could tell in which direction the fire would be driven next by the changing wind.

## PORTO RICANS OFFER SERVICES TO NAVY

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—As if their enthusiastic acceptance of the selective draft were not sufficient proof of loyalty to the United States flag, Porto Ricans at the rate of about 100 a day are presenting themselves at the office opened by Captain Smoot of the torpedo boat Morris, in Public Health Service Building, in the Marina, and offering their service to the navy. They come from all parts of the island and, to quote a communication of Captain Smoot to the press, they "represent all phases of its life."

## LETTERS

(No. 160)

### Railroad Operation

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The writer has been a reader of The Christian Science Monitor since its inception and the editorial in your issue of June 4, entitled "Unification," is the first one that he has seen which impressed him as not being based on essential facts.

The writer is a patriotic citizen, anxious above all things for the successful termination of the war, but cannot see that the present method of railroad operation has helped, or is likely to help, in that direction. He has had more than 20 years of close contact with most of the railroads of the country as shipper, passenger and dealer in railroad material. He regrets to see at this critical time an immediate and notable lack of efficiency due to lack of personal initiative and interest. This seems to more than balance any gain from unity of operation.

In the matter of city offices alone, the little that might be saved by consolidation seems to be more than balanced already by inertia resulting from lack of wholesome competition. While there was undoubtedly in the past a surplus of organization for freight solicitation in some places, it never seemed so great an expense as the present lifeless condition of non-production. "Was competition always so utterly useless?" In passenger business, no counter man in a large center can be posted as to conditions on all radiating roads, or even conveniently located to handle promptly the documents of all roads, and the writer's personal experience with the consolidated offices thus far is one of slow and uncertain service. He, for one, would rather pay his share of the expense of proper service than to have half an hour of his time wasted in getting one straight ticket and berth as it was recently in the city of Washington. His observation all through is that all apparent economies of the present railroad administration are merely reductions in service performed, and then at a greater increase in cost to the customer than the individual railroads would have dared to ask.

Railroad reports generally indicate that fairly small roads show most efficient results, and many of our larger systems were more the result of personal ambition than sound business judgment, and were really too large for personal supervision. No business system can replace brains. Unification of the railroads has increased this problem of too large a system for proper personal supervision.

There is added to this the menace of political tenure, which has already sapped the ambition and initiative of many railroad men in spite of the patriotic demands of the times. A little saving in unified operation is nothing in comparison to this loss. For years, the railroads have had their selling prices and their credits legislated downward and could not but be ill prepared to meet the national crisis. If, at the beginning of the war they had been allowed to pool and cooperate as previously prevented by law, and had been allowed even one quarter of the increase in rates now proposed, we might have had a much more efficient transportation system with much less cost. This would have accomplished the result without uprooting a lot of valuable men and dropping them down in new jobs for which they are in many cases only partially prepared, and which in many cases were not even well defined so they could begin to function promptly. The big waste of the whole thing is the enormous central organization of the U. S. R. Administration, unfortunately distant from most of the problems to be met, unwieldy, and generally unproductive from an operating standpoint.

The writer agrees fully with your



### FRIDAY

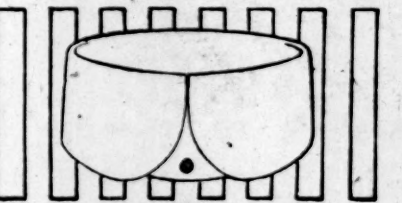
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statements in regard to the express companies, and thinks the same probably applies as between the railroads and the Pullman Company, in spite of accommodation rendered the public by the latter; but sees in both an argument for railroad, rather than government, ownership. Government regulation of public utilities is proper, but government operation never has succeeded and the writer does not believe it ever will. We have only to look to Canada for an example.

The Administration, re-elected partially on the argument against "changing horses while crossing a stream," should not have risked this costly experiment in time of war, even though it meant ultimate improvement after the war. Now that we are in it, the writer can only hope that its lessors may save us from the danger of government ownership after the war.

(Signed) M. G. TRUMAN  
Chicago, Ill., June 13, 1918.

## PROF. A. LAUGHLIN ON AMERICA'S POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In an address given at a meeting of teachers in the Kingsway Hall presided over by Sir C. Cobb, Prof. A. C. Laughlin, head of the Department of History in the University of Chicago, and past president of the American Historical Association, said that they must realize now, better than ever before, the place America was occupying and must occupy in the world. The United States had 100,000,000 people, and 50 years hence, at the present rate of development, there would be 200,000,000. Stretching from one ocean to the other, she would be both an Atlantic and a Pacific power. With the exception of the British Empire, it was the most tremendously interesting experiment ever tried in human history in managing a great country, with a population of 100,000,000 people gathered from all parts of the world, on the basis of democracy and free government.

When President Wilson said that he spoke for the American people he knew that every boy and girl, every man and woman, had been taught in the schools to realize the dignity, importance, and responsibility of American democracy. Democracy in Great Britain and America, being natural, human, and not superimposed, must constantly revivify, and the upper and more intelligent orders of society must be refreshed by the currents of life rising up from the bottom. The only way democracy could be safe was by insisting on the ethics of democracy and international affairs, by openness, frankness, and helpfulness in the relations between nations, and not by putting the little nation down. No one was so capable of knowing what pupils needed, what they could learn, and how they could learn it, as the men and women who were engaged in actual teaching. Rigid examinations gave teachers no opportunity of doing what they could best do.

### CITY BOYS PLEASE FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than 7000 high school boys, members of the New York State Boys Working Reserve, and 1900 of them from this city, are now at work on farms throughout the State, and the farmers are reported as being satisfied with the help the boys are giving them.

**A Food Drink**

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meets this preference in a satisfying way, for it is made only from cereals and a bit of molasses, skillfully roasted, ground and blended so as to give it a really delicious flavor. It is pure and wholesome.

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## FLORIDA SEEKING WATER TRAFFIC

East Coast Canal and Other  
Water Routes in the State  
May Be More Fully Utilized  
Under Federal Direction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

MIAMI, Fla.—The East Coast Canal of Florida, and all the inland waterways of the State, under federal control and managed with a view to their complete utility for commercial and military purposes, with water in the canal sufficient for all purposes from Jacksonville to Miami, is a possibility of the future.

This was indicated at a special meeting of the East Coast Chamber of Commerce, held in West Palm Beach recently, and when Capt. A. J. Poland and Capt. W. R. Messenger, representing the Inland Waterways Committee of Congress, were special guests and discussed with men from all sections of the east coast the present tonnage to and from this section, and the possibilities under federal control and development.

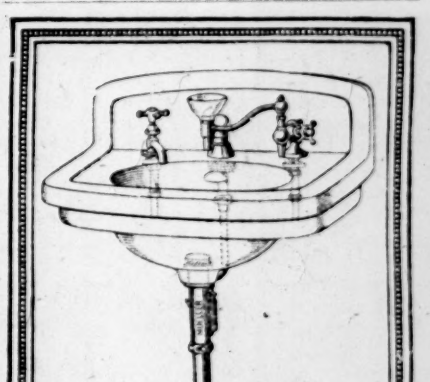
The entire day was devoted to consideration of the question. Its importance lies in the fact that upon the report to be made by the representatives of the Inland Waterways Committee will depend the taking over of the inland waterways of the State by the Federal Government. They expect to return to Washington in about seven days and make their report. At their request, a committee was appointed to prepare, at once, a detailed report to be transmitted to them in Washington, showing the present tonnage of Southern Florida and the needs for additional transportation of products. The committee will meet in West Palm Beach on Tuesday to formulate the report and send it to Washington.

The secretary of the East Coast Chamber of Commerce was instructed to write Senator Duncan U. Fletcher thanking him for his cooperation in this effort to increase the water transportation facilities of this section.

### LOCAL CANNING RESULTS SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

AMERICUS, Ga.—Sumter County girls, members of the various canning clubs in Americus, will preserve and pack this year 100,000 cans of snapbeans, English peas, tender corn, okra and ripe tomatoes. This statement is made upon the authority of Miss Rowena Long, home economics agent here.



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## MR. SHORTT ON THE GERMAN-IRISH PLOT

Irish Chief Secretary Gives Details of Events Which Led Up to the Arrest of the Sinn Fein Leaders Last May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.—The statement which was made recently in the House of Commons by Mr. Shortt, the new Irish Chief Secretary, on what has come to be known as the German-Sinn Fein plot, was remarkable for many disclosures. Mr. Shortt was under the necessity of speaking with a certain amount of restraint, owing to the fact that undue disclosures as to the government's methods of obtaining information would undoubtedly afford valuable information to the enemy. Mr. Shortt, however, never gave the impression of restraining himself unduly and certainly the disclosures which he was able to make were sufficiently detailed to satisfy almost any demand.

When early in April the Prime Minister explained the policy of the government in regard to Ireland to the House of Commons—namely, the dual policy of Home Rule and measure of compulsory military service for Ireland, there was every appearance, so far as the circumstances of Ireland were concerned, that both of those policies could be carried to a satisfactory settlement.

Since that time however circumstances had entirely changed. Two main reasons were the causes for the change of circumstance. The first and indeed the most far-reaching was the fact of the publication of the discovery of a German plot in Ireland, and in addition there was the fact that the feeling in Ireland against conscription and the movement which necessarily followed upon that feeling had been captured by the extremists and the physical force men and was being used by them in conjunction with the German plot for their own purposes. Dealing with the question of the German plot Mr. Shortt said that in order to appreciate what he would show the House in the way of literature and extracts from speeches, it would be necessary to go back a little into history.

"From the year 1911 onward," Mr. Shortt said, "German agents had looked upon Ireland as a real field in which to sow embarrassments for Britain and the English Government. They had known that, in a time of struggle such as this, if Germany could create a distraction in Ireland it would have a very serious effect upon the fighting force of our country. If any proof were needed of that there is a pamphlet entitled 'Ireland, Germany, and the Freedom of the Seas.' It is a reprint of propaganda dating back as far as 1911. It does not disclose where it was printed or produced, but I am told by those who understand these things that it has the appearance, if not of having been printed in Germany, at least of being the work of German printers. This I will read just a few extracts from. This, I think, will bear out what I say as to the kind of propaganda which the Germans were carrying on both in America and in Ireland."

"In this war Germany has not only for her own life but she fights to free the seas, and if she wins she fights to free Ireland. In this war Ireland has only one enemy. Let every Irish heart and every Irish hand, let every Irish purse be with Germany. Let Irishmen in America get ready. The day of a German sea victory tells the death knell of British tyranny on the sea, and tells the death knell of British rule in Ireland. Let Irishmen in America stand ready armed, prepared, and alert. The German guns which sound the sinking of British dreadnoughts will be the call of Ireland to her scattered sons. The coupling of the British Fleet with a joint German and Irish invasion of Ireland, and every Irishman able to join in that army of deliverance must get ready today."

"That was published at the beginning of the war," Mr. Shortt continued, "and the material point about giving it today was, in the first place, that it showed the character of the German propaganda, and, secondly, within the last months it had begun to reappear in Ireland and to do its work there."

There were two things that he and Lord French had learned when they went over to Ireland. They learned that certain propaganda and certain documents which had for some time disappeared had begun to reappear. "I do not wish to weary the House with many quotations," Mr. Shortt said, "but I should like to read just two short quotations which show the kind of propaganda to which I allude. There is, first of all, a poem entitled 'Ireland to Germany,' and in that poem there is this verse:

"Thy stroke be sure, oh Germany. This wish I send thee o'er the sea. From Shannon fair to lordly Rhine, The foe who fronts thee, too, is mine. Couldst be, my hosts with thine would be. And my revenge—thy victory!"

"Another poem, entitled 'Ireland's Overture to Germany,' concludes with these words:

"Then lend me of your power today To wreath my land from England's sway. No cost nor recompense I'll weigh That honour knows."

Mr. Shortt then went on to show that, in addition to such appeals as these, there had begun to appear certain documents, written in pencil and pasted on the walls, in these terms:

"Take no notice of the police order to destroy your own property or to leave your homes if a German army should land in Ireland. When the Germans come they will come as friends and to put an end to English rule in Ireland. Therefore stay in

your homes, assist the German troops as far as you can, and any property taken by the Germans will be paid for by them."

"Somebody in Ireland," Mr. Shortt continued, "wrote these out, pasted them up, and is responsible for scattering them about Ireland. What can be their object? I ask the House to listen to a few extracts from speeches, most of them spoken within a few months of each other. The earliest quotation, I think, was about the end of February or the beginning of March this year. I am only quoting to the House today the information which we had which justified us in thinking that another rising was imminent. One of the leaders who is now interned said: 'Make it unprofitable and impossible for England to govern Ireland. How can this be done? In this way—by the National Army of Volunteers being drilled, disciplined, and equipped in such a manner as to be able to strike a blow for Irish freedom when the opportunity arises, and so far as can be seen there seems to be every possibility of such an opportunity very soon.'

"Another said: 'England was never so near its downfall as it is just now. It was never so near defeat, and with one strong effort of the Irish Volunteers it is possible you will see it getting the down kick in a very short time. So long as England is our enemy it is our duty to assist her enemies, and the best way we can assist the enemies of England is by organizing, arming and drilling our Irish Volunteers, and by giving England the knock-out blow at the earliest opportunity.'

"A little later the same gentleman, who is also an interned person, said that 'physical force was the only means for enforcing the demands of Sinn Fein.' Coming into April, one of the interned people assured his hearers that Germany had guaranteed them a republic without more ado when she was victorious. Another said that 'as an Irish rebel he thanked God he lived to see the British Empire tottering and humbled in the dust by the might of Germany. Those districts which were unarmed would receive arms in due course—where from he did not say—but if by any chance they could not get arms they were to equip themselves with pitchforks, scythes, and knives, with which they could do a lot of harm.' Another said: 'The balance of power in Europe was talked about. Their power was a well-aimed rifle, which would be most effective in freeing them. Who knows but that the Kaiser, always on the alert, would land an army of deliverance on our shores?'

"They were confronted with the fact," Mr. Shortt said, "that this was the description of propaganda that was going on, and these were the description of speeches that were being made. In addition to that they were getting information of a very disquieting kind from other sources. They were getting from outside of Ireland information that Germany, from the time her big offensive began in the spring, was moving again through a separate geographical source to get into touch with Ireland. Eventually, towards the end of March, or the beginning of April, they found that Germany was in touch with Ireland, that not only were messages going into Ireland from German sources, but messages were coming out of Ireland to German sources."

Mr. Shortt then went on to give details already reported of the Sinn Fein crisis last April and the government's methods of dealing with it, concluding with the statement:

"Our duty was plain. Our duty was to strike, strike quickly, and to strike hard, and we did so. In like circumstances, with like warnings, with like knowledge, and with like experience, the present Irish Government will do the same again. These are the facts. If it were possible, without injury to our service, without injury to our fighting forces, I could disclose much clearer evidence than any it has been in my power to disclose."

## MANY BUENOS AIRES BAKERS JOIN STRIKE

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—One-half of the 6000 bakers employed in the city of Buenos Aires have joined the general strike movement under the direction of an anarchistic strike committee. Efforts have been made by the committee for two weeks to bring about a general strike of all labor throughout Argentina.

The employees of power houses threaten to walk out within the next few days and the government is preparing to use naval engineers and firemen in their places.

## "NO LOAFING" RULE APPLIED IN HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.  
HONOLULU, Hawaii.—No loafing is to be allowed in Hawaii, and "Work or Fight" will be the slogan of a campaign to round up the unemployed which is to be conducted by Capt. H. Gooding Field, in charge of the selective draft. Captain Field believes the campaign will result in vast benefit to the sugar plantations. He estimates that between 1500 and 2000 men in the territory, in deferred classifications and known to be out of work, can be used as plantation laborers.

**WAGE ADVANCE EXCEEDS LIVING**  
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—That the cost of living in Bridgeport increased 61.4 per cent from Jan. 1, 1915 to June 22, 1918, and that during the same period there has been an increase of 81 per cent in weekly earnings among local industrial workers, was testified before the investigators of the Taft-Walsh board here on Thursday by W. E. Freedland, who has for several weeks been working on the Bridgeport statistics at the head of a committee of nearly 200 investigators.

## GERMAN SCHEME WAS FRUSTRATED

How Purchase of Boats Was Prevented by Neutrality Board Shown in Chicago Trial That Uncovers a German Agent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The litigation over the wills left by J. C. King, which in Chicago has come to be known as the "Means trial," on Thursday brought a continuation of the exposé of the espionage system, and the nation-wide interference in American industries practiced in this country by German agents. A third German agent was added to the known corps of these Americans who have professed themselves as German agents, by the testimony of F. B. Mabane, a New York City lawyer. Mabane was placed on the stand in the Probate Court before Judge Henry Horner, and before long, under the spur of questions of Atty. A. F. Reichmann, his testimony took the twist which brought to light his activities in Germany's behalf.

On Wednesday G. B. Means identified himself as a German agent to rank with Captain Boyed and von Papen, with whose espionage activities he was associated, as already reported in Means' own words by this bureau. Henry Deutsch, said to hold some kinship bonds with Means, also was identified as a German agent in Means' testimony on Wednesday and Deutsch was pointed out in the courtroom, but was not himself made witness. Mabane thus makes the third German representative to be uncovered by this trial.

Mabane detailed his association with Means in an effort to buy electric launches, submarine chasers and patrol ships, which he claimed he did not at first know were destined for Germany. He admitted, under further questioning, that he continued the association with Means on the agreement that he was to share the profits, after he knew that Means was working for Germany, and that he was paid by Means for advice and cooperation in handling the deal for Germany, even though at the last minute interference by the Neutrality Board made it impossible to swing the deal.

There were to have been from 15 to 20 boats, costing \$23,000 each, made by the Greenport Basin and Construction Company of New York City, Mabane testified, but "the ink wasn't dry on the contract before it was discovered that the deal could not be carried out, as the boats probably would not be permitted to leave New York Harbor."

Attorney Reichmann developed the fact that Mabane had been a Zeta Psi College Greek-letter fraternity brother of Means, and that he had known the self-styled German agent in North Carolina, the two attending the same college.

Mabane was one of three witnesses whose testimony occupied the day before Judge Horner. Means was another, and H. G. Clabaugh, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice of the United States, with headquarters in Chicago, made the third.

The crowd which attended the trial expecting to hear more of Means' activities on Germany's behalf from his own lips were disappointed, however, for the latter's testimony was restricted to matters in connection with the charges over the respective documents which are purported to be the wills left by King. Mabane's testimony took the place of the expected sensational spy testimony from Means, Mabane said.

"Means first came to me in November, 1915, and asked if I knew where boats could be purchased for the parties he represented—the craft desired being submarine chasers. I said I knew parties who handled such boats, and asked if the people who he said wished to buy were responsible. 'He brought to my office a folder of negotiable securities, perhaps \$100,000 or more, which could have been disposed of in half an hour.'

"The Greenport Construction Company was to make from 15 to 20 boats at \$23,000 apiece, and the money was to have been all put up at once, the Greenport Company insisting on that."

He said Means satisfied the firm by another display of a large sum in gilded securities, but that "then something came up about the neutrality law, and when the ink wasn't dry on the contract it was discovered the deal could not be made."

Mr. Reichmann asked: "Whom did Means tell you he represented?"

"Morris and Co., of London, I think, he said."

"You didn't know Means was working for the Germans?"

"After the neutrality board interference I found it out. It came out in the newspapers a few weeks later. 'After the exposé did you still have dealings with Means?'

"Yes."

"So you were to share in this enterprise with the Germans?"

"Yes, if there were any profits, and the deals were put through."

Means' previous testimony had been that he received \$177,000 from the German Government. The money was spent to disseminate German propaganda in America, a chief point being the arousing of bitterness against the Allies. Means himself did not set a definite date, but indicated that such activities on behalf of Germany occupied 1915. He had stated that he, Captain Boyed and Captain von Papen all received money for the furtherance of Germany's cause at a designated tombstone in Trinity Church Yard, New York City, at night.

**MAINE PRIMARY TIE BROKEN**  
AUGUSTA, Me.—The tie at the state primaries between Frank M.

Hawkes of New Gloucester, and Wm. L. Cobb of Westbrook, for the Republican nomination for county commissioner of Cumberland County was settled in favor of Mr. Hawkes Thursday when Secretary of State Ball drew lots to determine the nominee. The tie for the Democratic nomination for county attorney of Franklin County was decided in favor of Thomas D. Austin of Farmington.

## DUBLIN CONFERENCE ISSUES STATEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday).—The Mansion House conference met yesterday, and issued a statement to the press reviewing its past work, and declaring that its results have, so far, been satisfactory, and it is entitled to claim that, with the cooperation of the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland, it has succeeded in saving the country from measures that would have inevitably led to terrible and incalculable consequences.

For the moment, it continues, the danger of conscription is averted, but it feels bound to warn the country that it is not finally disposed of, and all preparations made for dealing with the conscription menace should be maintained. The local parish committees should remain intact, and the money collected and held locally safeguarded, and not spent for any other purpose.

The statement adds that any claim concerning dependents of prisoners deported without trial to England should be referred to the standing committee of the conference. The whip has been sent out to members of the Irish Parliamentary Party, urgently requesting their attendance at Westminster on Tuesday next, and calling a meeting at the House of Commons at noon that day.

## Irish Freedom Petition

Objection Raised to Reading of Statement in Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In behalf of "600,000 Irishmen in America," Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois presented a petition yesterday in the Senate asking Congress to declare that Ireland should be free.

Senator King of Utah at once made objection. "I am very much opposed to the reading of this petition. It is an attempt by a number of people to assault one of our allies, Great Britain," he said. "There are a number of traitors, so-called Irishmen, in this country and it is in line with the propaganda that has been carried on by that element and also used by the Sinn Feiners against our allies."

"My city," responded Senator Lewis, "does not contain any traitors. The Irish people, I can assure the Senate, that signed this petition, are as loyal as anyone."

The petition, which had been sent to the Illinois Senator by "Friends of Irish Freedom," contained among other signatories the names of "Hohenschild, Scheller, Kaiser, von Xumard, Brechner and Linheim." It was referred to the Committee on Printing and read as follows:

"We, as American citizens, respectfully state to the Government of the United States that Ireland is a distinct nation, deprived of her liberty and held in submission by England by military power alone. As America has entered the war for the preservation of democracy and the freedom of small nationalities, this government is in honor bound to apply this impartially in all cases of peoples held in subjection, whether they be under the jurisdiction of Germany, like Belgium, or of England, like Ireland. America cannot be a party to any scheme of world peace which withholds from any nation the God-given right of freedom; the only final settlement must be the complete independence of Ireland."

"America has the right by her entry into this war to demand it from England not in the peace conference at the close of the war, but now."

"We therefore, respectfully urge upon the President and Congress the necessity and good policy of giving a great example to the world by insisting that England shall grant Ireland complete independence. We earnestly hope, like Cuba, Ireland will be made free by the action of America."

## SOLDIERS' SAVINGS SENT TO RELATIVES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York headquarters of the Salvation Army today sent to relatives of soldiers a total of \$7012.

This amount represents one day's deposits of savings by soldiers of a certain sector in France with Salvation Army lassies at huts in the advanced battle zone for transmission to their folks at home, and it was all saved after the allotments from pay for dependent relatives had been taken out and the Liberty bond payments made.

J. P. & N. CO.

This Season Will Be the Season of All Seasons for "White" Footwear

Cool Light Dressy

A Fine White Fabric Shoe that will be very popular this season, due to the necessity of conserving as much as possible the leather supply.

Wears and whitens like canvas, yet so much daintier looking

JONES, PETERSON & NEWHALL CO.

40-51 TEMPLE PLACE

J. P. & N. CO.

## "TAYPAY" O'CONNOR DEMANDS LOYALTY

In Talk to Motion Picture Men Irish Member of Parliament Sounds Lofty Note of Patriotism for Allied Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

BOSTON, Mass.—T. P. O'Connor, M. P., chief film censor of Great Britain, was the guest of honor at a banquet given on Thursday evening in the Copley-Plaza by the Motion Picture Exhibitors League of America, and the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, organizations respectively of motion picture exhibitors and manufacturers, which are holding conventions in Boston this week. William A. Brady was toastmaster and more than 100 representatives of the industry attended the dinner.

Mr. O'Connor's speech dealt more with international conditions than with strictly motion-picture topics, and he aroused much enthusiasm by his references to the progress of the war and his assurance in the ultimate triumph of the allied cause.

The speaker gave a significant commentary on the motion picture situation when he said that 90 per cent of the films used in Great Britain are furnished from the United States and he had been told that only 25 per cent of those sent over there from this country are accepted as suitable for exhibition in Great Britain. He thought it desirable that there shall be in this country some man from Great Britain to give advice as to the kind of films permitted over there.

Then, getting on to international questions, he proceeded: "After we win a crushing victory—and we won't give up either here or over there—we must safeguard the fruits of that victory. And we can say that more freely because the fruits we seek are not selfish or sordid. You, above all nations in the world, are in this war for purely unselfish purposes; not a rood of land will be added to your territory, however crushing the victory may be. You are fighting for justice and right, for the rights of the smallest as of the largest nations. You are fighting to save the world."

"I am bound," he continued, "to consider every policy in Great Britain by one great test—whether that policy leads to unity of the Allies and to the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. The boys of Ireland have rushed to the front in tens of thousands and 175,000 volunteered the first year of the war. Half our Irish soldiers have paid the supreme sacrifice. Home Rule for Ireland became law in 1914, but it has not yet been given to Ireland, though Irishmen have been fighting and dying for the freedom of other lands. I therefore beg that you will say to England, 'In God's name reconcile Ireland, pacify Ireland.' You are fighting for the small nations. In God's name show the example within your own household. Give Ireland freedom, which has been delayed and postponed under one excuse or the other. Give Ireland freedom and Ireland will not deny the small additional quota which her population can allow her to give for carrying on the war. When an O'Connor or a Collins or a Casey or a Sullivan from the United States is fighting on the front in France, he has a right to have beside him an O'Connor, a Collins, a Casey or a Sullivan from Ireland taking part in the struggle."

Of Irishmen in the United States who have shown themselves unfriendly to England in the present war, Mr. O'Connor, for their benefit, said: "Think of the conditions you left behind in Ireland and of the blessings of freedom and prosperity you have found in the United States, and woe to you if you will not doff your hats to the Stars and Stripes. Any man who will not shout for that flag is unworthy of its protection."

"Those fruits must be safeguarded by a League of Nations to preserve the peace after the war. Great Britain and the United States, which will be the two strongest nations at the end of the war, must be twin guardians of future peace, or the millions of soldiers who have died for liberty will have died in vain."

After numerous sessions and much deliberation and discussion, the delegates have passed a resolution recommending to the government that admissions to each 5-cent theater be taxed. Another resolution sets forth that each theater is willing to cooperate with the government to any extent in the way of propaganda that may be asked. These measures comprise the official action of the convention thus far.

At the afternoon session of the exhibitors, Peter Schaefer of Chicago was elected president to succeed Lee A. Ochs. The remaining national officers are to be elected today. St. Louis was chosen as the place to hold the next convention.

One of the important actions taken by the exhibitors was in regard to

allowing advertising to appear on films that are rented for exhibition. A resolution was passed protesting against this practice, which, it was stated, is beginning to appear among certain manufacturers.

At the Copley-Plaza today the manufacturers, organized as the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, are holding sessions. Problems relating to their attitude toward the government and to their relations with other branches of the industry are being discussed.

The formal work of both conventions will be concluded today, and tonight will be held the "movie ball" at the Boston Arena. Various motion picture stars will come over from New York this afternoon, and delegates to both conventions, their friends, and as many of the general public as can get into the building are expected to attend the occasion.

## WATERWAY BOARD HOUSES COTTON

Federal Plan for Handling Staple Product of South Is Anticipated in Massachusetts

BOSTON, Mass.—How Massachusetts has anticipated the United States Government in the proposed establishment of a chain of warehouses at the leading cotton shipping and consuming centers at a cost of \$20,000,000 was revealed on Thursday by the Massachusetts Waterways Commission, which has converted the new state pier at New Bedford so that it is performing the function which the Washington authorities propose to inaugurate as a war measure.

Cargoes of cotton which have been shipped from southern ports to the mills of New Bedford and Fall River are received and stored at the New Bedford state pier under the jurisdiction of the waterways commission. Banks and banking interests in New Bedford are financing the warehouses of cotton as proposed by the government.

Representatives of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at a meeting in Washington Thursday with a committee of growers and bankers, representing all cotton states, under the chairmanship of W. W. Woodson, president of the Texas Bankers Association, presented the national cotton warehouse project.

Southern cotton growers presented a resolution, adopted at the Texas Bankers Association meeting in New Orleans July 5, asking the President and Congress to create the United States Cotton Corporation with power to buy for the account of the United States such cotton as may be offered for sale without available buyers, at a price to be fixed by the President. New England manufacturers, after studying the proposal, presented a counter proposition to have Uncle Sam finance the cotton warehouse scheme.

Instead of having the government spend hundreds of millions of dollars to purchase the bulk of the cotton crop, New England manufacturers offer their idea as a less expensive and more efficient means of accomplishing the end sought by the Southern interests. They want the warehouses conducted under the United States Warehouse Act, under the control of the Secretary of Agriculture, and to issue negotiable warehouse receipts for cotton stored, guaranteeing both weight and grade.

## JOHN J. O'LEARY TRIAL BEING SUMMED UP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Accusations of guilt, "if any exists," were made against Arthur L. Lyons, the government's principal witness, by counsel for John J. O'Leary in summing up in the Federal Court here today at O'Leary's trial for conspiring to aid the flight of his brother, Jeremiah, when about to be tried on a federal charge last May.

John J. O'Leary, a lawyer, Jeremiah A. O'Leary, Sinn Fein leader, and Lyons, formerly employed by Jeremiah, were jointly indicted.

"Lyons was granted immunity. Jeremiah locked up in jail and John was put on trial," declared the defendant's lawyers. "John J. O'Leary is on trial because his name is O'Leary." He said the three men, since they were jointly accused, should have been tried together.

Lyons was granted immunity.

## LABOR'S RIGHTS ARE DEBATED

Domain of Legal Status of Organized Production Is Question Argued Before the Constitutional Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

BOSTON, Mass.—Whether labor is a personal or a property right was debated by the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today. Mr. Brown of Brockton, insisting that it is a personal right, declared the doctrine of property right grew out of court decisions. He referred to the Clayton Act and the resolution of United States Senator Cummins that labor is not a commodity. Reading from the platform of the Democratic national platform, he claimed the support of Democrats in the convention and asked for Republican support.

The Committee on Labor reported against the proposition. Mr. Brown offered the following substitute for the resolution adversely reported:

"The labor of a human being shall not be deemed to be a commodity or article of commerce. And the Legislature shall not pass a law nor the courts construe any law of the Commonwealth contrary to this declaration."

Mr. Pillsbury of Wellesley, speaking for the majority of the committee, declared it a "palpable falsehood" to state that labor is not a commodity. He charged that organized labor wants to control the labor market, and that it wishes, by the pending amendment, to prevent the issuance of injunctions, "the only remedy against a strike." Injunctions are issuable only against attacks upon property rights.

The contest over the labor resolution began late on Thursday, when Mr. Harriman of New Bedford defended the plan to declare labor a personal and not a property right. He charged that a system hostile to the welfare of the workmen has grown up in the Massachusetts courts.

The resolution also protects the right of labor to strike without interference by the courts by means of injunctions. It follows, in part:

"The labor of a human being or the right to labor is a personal right and not a property right or a commodity or an article of commerce. The right of any person to leave the employment of another, either alone or in company with others, shall not be denied or abridged, or its full exercise impeded or invaded by any act of the General Court or by any order of or proceeding in any judicial court."

The convention advanced to a third reading a resolution to enable women to become eligible to appointment as notaries public.

## EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN CITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cities of the United States, in general, spent more money during 1917 than they raised by taxation and other forms of revenue. This is revealed today in a report by Sam L. Rogers, director of the Bureau of Census, covering the 219 cities of the United States having a population of more than 30,000.

In 129 cities, the excess of expenditures, including interest and outlays for permanent improvements, over revenues during the fiscal year of 1917, amounted to \$69,481,352, or \$2.90 per capita. In the remaining 90 cities, the excess of revenues over expenditures was \$25,976,929 or \$1.75 per capita.

The next indebtedness of the cities covered by the survey aggregated \$2,587,082,507, an average of \$77.78 for each inhabitant.

## PORTORICAN WORKERS FOR UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Twenty thousand workers have been enrolled in Porto Rico by the United States Employment Service and will be brought to this country soon. They will be given employment by the War Department at wages prevailing in the districts in the South where they are sent.

No matter where you travel—mountains, seashore, city or country—you find a Huyler's store or Huyler's agency convenient.

**Huyler's**

Assorted Chocolates (War Candies Package)

are candies of a character approved by the Food Administration.

\$1.00 per lb.



## VISIT TO AUSTRIAN PRISONERS IN ITALY

Good Treatment by Italians Is Appreciated in the Camps—Strange Diversity of Types of Soldiers Under Austrian Yoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—When one leaves Udine by its southern gate, one has before one a beautiful road bordered with tall plane trees, writes an army officer in an article on the position of Austrian prisoners before the Italian withdrawal from the Isonzo. In times of peace this is not a very important road; it owes all its life to the war; in the fields to right and left of the long ribbon-like road are the temporary barracks for the army. Beside which the military vehicles dash constantly along this road, and this would make it very dusty if workmen were not forever watering it.

However, to have a really impressive spectacle of Italian organization, one must go beyond Palmanova, a picturesque little town with streets pointing star-wise, with its massive gateways, its grassy terraces outside the walls, above the deep moats, which prove it to have been once a fortified town.

Then for several kilometers, one sees village upon village on each side of the road, all built of planks and covered with bituminated cardboard, looking clean, almost pretty; some of the barracks have flower beds in front of them, the streets have had names given to them, here and there are recreation grounds, gymnasiums, and summer houses covered with creepers. Truly these Italian camps need not be envious of the English camps, rightly vaunted for their extreme comfort. Only, at present, they are empty. All the soldiers are "at the front." Only a few remain here and there. But very soon a new population will fill them, for on the road we cross companies of reservists, not yet equipped, carrying their bundles, and their new boots along on their backs.

In the midst of the maize fields and the clumps of poplar, at a turn of the road, a sound rises and soon we find ourselves in the Austrian prisoners' camp. A few soldiers are mounting guard before a very slight trestle work of wire, so slight it is that just as soon as we have passed through the gate, we are directly in touch with the life of the camp.

The officer who is looking after us begs us to excuse any disorder we might notice. "We are pushed by our victory," he said. "It submerges us. Some months ago we had not more than a dozen prisoners here. Now we have a thousand times more, and they are coming in continually."

Undoubtedly these excuses are an oratorical form of modesty, for we are struck on entering the camp with the perfect order and cleanliness on every side. There are lines of long wooden barracks on both sides of vast open spaces. A great number of men have been accommodated in these barracks, but however large they may be, they do not meet the demand. Numbers of tents have been put up in the open spaces and the latest comers live in these. The prisoners are to be seen everywhere, lying down in the sun, formed into groups playing or talking, or alone, leaning up against a balustrade, writing letters on their laps.

All this "pale-mole" is not lacking in picturesque interest. It is like an ant hill of gray men, poorly dressed, loitering about unemployed, like a great meeting of workmen on strike. This camp, we are told as we walk through the length of it, is but a temporary concentration camp. The prisoners remain here for a few days before being sent off to different points in Italy. As they arrive here straight from the front, we have to see to it that they are made clean. Therefore they enter the first department of the camp—here are the shower-bath and baths. All of them pass through these and while they are in them their clothes and linen are disinfected in the cellars. In another department they await the time when the place of their final internment shall have been decided upon.

We see the whole system, described to us by the officer, working. Men coming out of the shower-baths put on clean linen and neat clothes. Others congregate around the chapel; these are the ones who will leave the camps and go to the provinces. Others come to the refectory for their portion of "minestrone," a soup made of rice, meat and tomatoes.

As we pass, all the prisoners stand at attention correctly and politely. We notice one, who, the better to salute us, lays down his rifle on the ground. Our guide speaks to him in Italian.

"He understands you?"  
"He is pure Italian, you will see." And, turning to him:  
"Where are you from, my lad?"  
"From Trieste, Signori."  
"Is the 'minestrone' to your taste?"  
"Oh, yes!"  
"Is it as good as what you eat at the Sabotino?"

He makes a gesture of astonishment as though it were strange we did not know the truth about things.

"Over there," he said, "one did not eat very substantial things lately."

Then you are not sorry to be a prisoner?  
"On the contrary I am very happy to be one."  
And we notice that this son of the Austrian Empire pronounces this sentence in Italian with the most drawing Venetian accent.

ments against the Italians on the Isonzo.  
They bear the proof of this on their breasts. Small distinction medals were sold to the army corps on the Isonzo and many soldiers pinned them to their tunics. These are not the only insignia they wear, some have the prodigious, the Roman Catholic faith, or have superstitiously protected themselves against peril by sewing a cross on their forage caps. Others wear a bronze portrait of Francis Joseph as a remembrance of the former Emperor on his anniversary. Those who have been wounded have a red band on their caps.

A man looked smilingly at us.  
"What were you doing in the army?"  
"I was working. I was made prisoner while digging a trench, in the Podgora."  
"Where do you come from?"  
"From Zara."  
"You are an Italian?"  
"Half Italian, half Slav. We came to Zara from Montenegro to be tillers of the ground."  
"Then you have relatives in Montenegro and in Italy?"  
"I have ever so many cousins in both armies."

Besides these chaps there are some quite young soldiers. When questioned they answer that they are "volunteers." One of them adds "forced volunteers."

We try to find out what special form of the volunteer service this may be but they return no answer to our questions. The noncommissioned officers who loiter about round the prisoners who are being questioned seem to have maintained their authority over these boys.

It happens generally that even though the men inspire us with deep compassion, their superiors give an impression of haughty pride.

"I speak French, monsieur," said a young man.

"You have lived in France?"

"In Paris. I was an artist."

"And you liked Paris?"

"Infinitely. It is my favorite town."

"You were sorry to leave it?"

"Oh, yes! It was the day Austria declared war on Serbia."

"You are an Austrian?"

"Yes... but... I am not German-Austrian. I come from the Danube region."

"Are you glad to be a prisoner?"

He replies as though he were repeating a formula: "As a soldier, I cannot be glad. As a man I should be, if..."

"If what?"

"If I could let my people know my fate."

"But you can write to them."

"I know it, monsieur, and I know the letter will be sent from here. But will it arrive?"

All these interrogations to which the prisoners submit with a very good grace are found very interesting. They are not always easy on account of the diversities of language. But they are rendered easier through the kindness of our guide, Major Cito, who is a remarkable linguist. At times when some dialect makes the conversation bristle with difficulties, a prisoner offers himself spontaneously as an interpreter.

"You are wounded?" we ask of the Austrians.

"Yes, slightly."

"Have you been well taken care of?"

"Very well."

"Our soldiers," said Major Cito to him, "respect your wounded men. You do not respect ours."

"Where do you come from?"

"From Galicia. I was born in Czernowitz."

"Do you know the Russians are at Czernowitz?"

He looks at us with surprise. He knows nothing. Nothing has been told him.

We questioned many men thus and found them all satisfied with the régime to which the Italians subjected them.

What surprised us the most was, both the diversity of ethnic types and the diversity of language. Latins, Poles, Slavs, Rumanians, Bosnians, Czechs, Magyars, elbow each other in this strange camp of Babel, wherein 10 nations join in making one army. Of Austrians, properly so-called, we saw none at all, and even though we may have heard German spoken, it was spoken in a way which showed us it was not the native tongue of the one using it! An army is the very expression of the state which it is supporting, and this camp, in which so many people were mingled together, was the very representation of the Austrian Empire, a strange mixture of nations.

"Dilemna est Austria," is the Italian password, and it is the inevitable conclusion we came to after visiting the 12,000 fellows who had defended the Isonzo line.

JULY 14 OBSERVED AT JACKSONVILLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—For the first time in the history of Jacksonville, the fall of the Bastille was celebrated on July 14. Thousands of people gathered in Confederate Park for the exercises. Camp Joseph E. Johnston, the city and county officials and all patriotic organizations in the city and county were represented at the ceremonies and Mayor John W. Martin and Charles M. Cooper, former Congressman from this district, were speakers.

The musical program arranged for the occasion included selections by a band, the singing of the French and American national airs, and a number of solos by local artists. The band stand was decorated with French and American flags. Citizens representing the Allies in the great war against Germanism were present with the flags of their native countries. All of the Allies were represented by banners. Thousands of those who attended the ceremonies wore the tricolor. All the native-born Frenchmen in the city were present and given seats of honor on the platform.

## CENTRAL POWERS AND THE DANUBE

German Writer Plans Future of the River as Waterway Entirely Under German Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)

A recent article in Export, by Carl Wolff of Hermannstadt, discussed the policy of the Central Powers on the Danube. After pointing out that the Lower Danube flows only partially through the dominions of the Central Powers, the writer remarked that the weakness of Austria-Hungary, through the absence of a Danube flotilla, has been very apparent in the course of the war. Measures, he continued, must be taken to secure the regulation, navigation, and possession of the great waterway, and give back to the powers concerned—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria—the rights which were taken from them by the "internationalizing" agreed upon in the Paris Convention. The Central Powers, after the war, will be brought more closely together, and will require the Danube as an outlet for their commerce. The Ukraine, with its corn supplies, will also have interests in the Lower Danube if, by the incorporation of Bessarabia, it can reach the Killa arm, which is the most important mouth of the Danube, but requires to be made navigable, as it silt up and soon freezes over. The erection of embankments and construction of drainage canals would do much, wrote Dr. Wolff, to improve the existing conditions, and afforestation would be advisable. The delta could, indeed, be transformed into a rich and thickly populated agricultural district.

The celebrated Iron Gate, he continued, constitutes an obstacle to the full development of the steam navigation, but modern engineering will be able to overcome it, and no question of cost should prevent the accomplishment of so important an improvement as its regulation. It will be necessary, he proceeded, for Austria-Hungary to annex the Serbian bank at the "Iron Gate." The German Empire and the Hapsburg monarchy must

have a free highway by means of the Danube to the Black Sea, Budapest, Vienna and the Southern Danube towns, as well as the industrial centers of the Rhenish-Westphalian district must be linked up by the main Danube Canal, and an economic alliance of all the allied powers of Central and Southeastern Europe must have, as its object, an unhindered development of river and sea navigation. In conclusion, Dr. Wolff summed up these arguments as follows: (1) At the conclusion of peace, the internationalization of the Danube (Article 15 of the Paris Convention), being purely in the interest of England and Russia, must be abolished, just as Russia freed herself in 1871 from the burdensome restriction of the neutralization of the Black Sea, and the riparian states—Württemberg, Bavaria (Germany, if required), Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania—shall form the Danube Commission. (2) Great Russia shall be finally excluded from the Killa arm and the northwest corner of the Black Sea, and the future possessor of Bessarabia shall undertake the duty of draining and colonizing the Danube delta; the power of Great Russia in the Black Sea shall

be crushed. (3) Serbia shall not be allowed to hinder in any way the regulation and navigation of the Danube. (4) Hungary shall remove all hindrances to navigation in the stretch from Pressburg to Gony, and carry out a thorough improvement of the passage through the Iron Gate, the means for effecting which will be guaranteed on the signing of peace.

## FOUR CONFIRMED FOR BOSTON PLACES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Confirmation of several appointments made by Mayor Peters for positions in the service of the city of Boston is announced by the Civil Service Board as follows:

Senator Charles S. Lawler, superintendent of printing, salary \$4000, to succeed Maj. William J. Casey.

Senator Herbert A. Wilson, building commissioner, salary \$5000, to succeed Patrick O'Hearn.

John Koren, chairman statistics department, unsalaried, reappointment.

Thomas Allen, chairman art department, unsalaried, reappointment.

## NEW ANGLE TO MINNESOTA CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

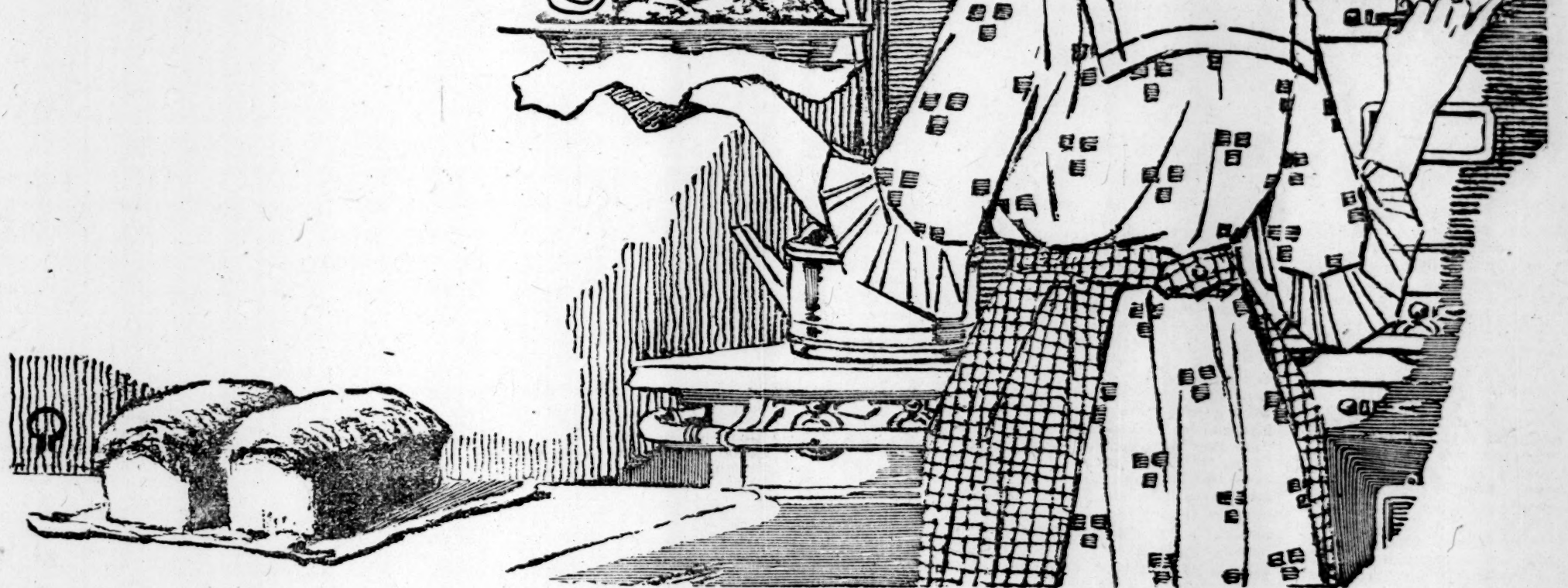
FARGO, N. D.—At the headquarters of the National Non-Partisan League in Fargo, it has been announced that the league will enter an independent candidate for Governor of Minnesota.

The league met defeat in the recent primary election, but its leaders believe they will be able to hold the 150,000 votes they polled in that election, and make them a determining factor in the general election in November.

Under the Minnesota law, the league must find 2000 voters who did not participate in the primary election in order to nominate a candidate for Governor independently of the regular parties.

One step proposed in the endorsement of the National Party candidate for Governor. The new party man is said to be in the league's favor, although no definite statement to that effect has been forthcoming from the league headquarters.

## MAZOLA—the new oil for shortening



FOLKS should know how light and dainty bread, cake and pastry are when shortened with Mazola—the sweet, wholesome oil from Corn. Every member of the family—big or little, relishes food cooked with Mazola.

Being an oil and not a solid fat, Mazola requires no melting. It is ready to use. Quantities can be measured exactly. It saves time—results are always satisfactory, and there is no waste.

And in your frying and sauteing, Mazola crisps over the food—doesn't soak in and make food heavy and soggy, as animal fat sometimes does.

It never carries odors or flavors—even onions or fish—from one food to another—can

be used over and over again—to the very last drop. And it saves animal fats.

Mazola is perfectly delicious on salads—with a delicate flavor all its own. It is less than half the cost of olive oil. Many prefer it to even the best Italian Olive Oil.



## BRAN GEMS

1 cup bran  
1½ cups flour

1 cup sour milk  
½ cup molasses  
2 tablespoons Mazola

¾ teaspoon soda  
½ teaspoon salt

Mix dry ingredients; add milk and Mazola; stir well and bake in hot oven in tins well greased with Mazola. If sweet milk is used substitute 2 heaping teaspoons of baking powder for the soda.

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## MAJ.-GEN. CROZIER TO BE WELCOMED

Plans for Formal Transfer of  
Command of Northeastern De-  
partment, U. S. A., Have  
Been Completed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Maj.-Gen. William Crozier, appointed commanding general in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., in Boston, succeeding Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, will arrive in this city on the federal express on Saturday morning, and will be met at the Back Bay station by officials from this department. Later in the morning, the department officially will be turned over to Major-General Crozier, and staff officers will be presented to the new official by the retiring department commander.

Brigadier-General Ruckman will take over the North Atlantic Coast Artillery division, succeeding Col. Charles A. Bennett who has been an officer of the department for 11 months. Colonel Bennett who leaves for Washington, D. C. to await further orders has been in the coast artillery service for 22 years, and he served for nine years in the field artillery. At one time he was at the head of the South Atlantic Coast Artillery division, and later he was stationed at the coast defenses in Portsmouth, N. H.

Information received from Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, formerly at the head of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., and now in command of the thirty-fourth national army division at Camp Cody, Denning, N. M., states that he has a command of more than 40,000 men.

Serjt. Russell Goldsmith of Dorchester, Mass., who has been in the finance division of the Quartermaster Department for 13 months, has been assigned to the officers' training camp at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.

Officers and enlisted men in New England have subscribed for war risk insurance to the total amount of \$220,000,000 to date, according to a statement issued today by Capt. Thomas J. Johnston, at the head of the War Risk Insurance Bureau. Of this amount officers have subscribed for insurance amounting to \$209,000,000, and enlisted men to the amount of \$11,000,000.

It is said that the Army Department is contemplating a move to new quarters in the Textile Building, on Lincoln Street, where all the officers will be centralized.

Four hundred men from New England are today commencing instruction in radio telegraphy at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.

A class of 200 members which has completed a course there has been ordered to the two hundred and eleventh field signal battalion stationed at Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md.

## OFFICERS ARRIVE AT CAMP DEVENS

Seventy-Five Lieutenants at Massachusetts Cantonments to  
Train 15,000 Drafted Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Seventy-five second lieutenants, most of whom received their commissions at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., have arrived here, and they probably will be assigned to training the next contingent of some 15,000 drafted men from all parts of New England, due to commence arriving in camp next week. The new arrivals will go into the depot brigade, and preparations for receiving them are already under way.

The names of several men who have been recommended by company officers for the next officers' training camp at Camp Lee have been forwarded to divisional headquarters, and will be acted upon by a board of staff officers.

Three soldiers returning by automobile to their barracks were fired on by a sentry for refusing to halt when ordered. A general court-martial will decide the punishment of the soldiers whose refusal was a violation of the rule always to obey a sentry on guard. The men claim that they were going at such speed that it was impossible to stop although their intentions were to do this.

John Booras, who was drafted several months ago, and assigned to the third company of the depot brigade, has been released from the army as the result of a habeas corpus writ issued by the United States District Court of Massachusetts. He first claimed that he was above the draft age, but exemption was not granted. Then he entered a request in the federal court for a habeas corpus writ claiming that he was a Greek subject. This writ was allowed about a fortnight ago, but the government appealed the case. On Thursday he perfected his bond of \$2000, and later was released from the company to which he was attached. Booras came to the United States, took out his first papers for citizenship, and then returned to Greece, serving in the Greek Army as a Greek subject during the Balkan war.

## Eleventh Infantry on Tour

Follows the Fifteenth Regiment, Massachusetts State Guard, to Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP GARDNER, Framingham, Mass.—The eleventh infantry, Massachusetts State Guard, today commences a five-day tour of duty here, relieving the fifteenth infantry which has been encamped here since last

Saturday. The companies are recruited from Watertown, Waltham, Brookline, Newton, Belmont, Arlington, Lexington, Boston, Everett, Chelsea, Charlestown and East Boston, and Col. Charles Pfaff will command. Visitors will be welcomed each day between 3 and 5 o'clock p. m.

On Thursday afternoon the fifteenth regiment was reviewed by Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, who was accompanied by Adjt.-Gen. Jesse Stevens, Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers, and other state officials. The ceremony took place at 4 o'clock. Following the review, Lieut.-Gov. Coolidge received the officers of the regiment at headquarters, each being presented to him by Col. Edward H. Eldredge. Evening parade followed the inspection.

## Port Guards Wanted

Call Issued for 1000 Men for Special Military Duty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder, through Maj. Roger Wolcott in charge of the draft in Massachusetts, has issued a call for 1000 white registrants qualified for special service to report to the commanding officer of the Syracuse (N. Y.) recruit camp during the five days beginning July 29.

Only men qualified for special or limited military service are to be inducted under this call. The order also states these men are intended for guard companies at ports of embarkation and should be so selected. All should be able to speak, read and write English, and the contingent should include three men qualified as cooks. Any local board unable to fill its allotment is instructed to notify the adjutant-general's office.

## Harvard Reserves Reviewed

Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman Com-  
pliments Men on Appearance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Six hundred members of the Harvard reserve officers' training corps were reviewed late Friday afternoon by Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, retiring commander of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., at the Harvard Stadium. Brigadier-General Ruckman was accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Richard J. Hill, and Maj. William F. Flynn, the Harvard commandant. The corps was in charge of Col. J. H. Smith, and on his staff was Lieut.-Col. A. Morize of the French Military Mission, and several reserve officers. Later, Brigadier-General Ruckman addressed the men in their barracks, speaking particularly of army discipline and field service. He complimented the men on the showing they had made.

## Arsenal Employees to Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Officials of Springfield exemption boards have been notified by Col. Jay E. Hoffer, commandant of the United States Arsenal here, that men employed in the plant of draft age and who have been granted deferred classification on industrial grounds, have been released for military service. The action affects about 115 men who, it is said, can be released as women and older men are now taking their places.

## Stevadores Are Needed

Overseas Regiments Can Use Many  
Men in This Sort of Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Men are wanted for stevedore service in regiments now forming for overseas, according to a dispatch received by Adjt.-Gen. Jesse Stevens at the State House. National guard reserve officers are especially desired, and application may be made to the adjutant-general's office.

The Young Men's Christian Association has established a special recruiting bureau in the Little Building in order to secure automobile mechanics, helpers, and motor truck drivers for overseas service.

Enlistment figures for Thursday at the various Boston stations were as follows: naval reserves 68, navy 36, marine corps 13, United States Army 16, British-Canadian forces 24.

## Admiral Inspects Range

Commander of First Naval District  
Visits Camp at Wakefield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the first naval district, with Capt. James P. Parker, military chief, and Capt. John M. Edgar, is today making an official inspection of the United States Naval Rifle Range, Camp Plunkett, at Wakefield, Mass., of which Ensign Howard D. Pelham, is commanding officer.

Lieut.-Col. Newton H. Hall, commanding officer of the marine barracks at the Charlestown Navy Yard, was today raised to the rank of colonel.

To arrange for a series of boat races, a committee from each of the camps and training stations will meet at the Little Building, Tremont and Boylston streets, on Monday, with Lieut. Leon M. Little presiding. It is expected that each station in the first naval district will be represented.

How to Send Sailors' Packages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A written request, approved by a regimental commander, is not necessary in order to send packages to sailors in overseas service, according to an announcement received by Charles S. Baxter, of the Bureau of Sailors' Information

Soldiers, from Washington headquarters. Packages should be addressed in care of the postmaster, New York City, and all difficulties and delays will be done away with.

## STRIKERS OPPOSE PHYSICAL TEST

Electrical Workers at the Lynn  
Plant Refuse to Return While  
Compulsory Examination Is  
Made a Requisite to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LYNN, Mass.—Labor's objection to a compulsory physical examination as a prerequisite to obtaining employment, a measure in vogue at some of the large manufacturing plants in the United States, is one of the chief points involved in the strike of 10,000 workers engaged in war production at the Lynn plant of the General Electric Company. The men demand the complete expulsion of the system before they return to work, contending that an enforced medical examination frequently and unjustly operates against their ability to earn a fair living.

"The elimination of the physical examination of all applicants for employment" is one of the demands presented by the strikers committee to General Manager Walter C. Fish. The demands have been taken under consideration.

Laboring men oppose this "vicious practice," as they call it, because of its alleged possibility of abuse in the hands of the employers. In case the workingman's examination is conducted by an incompetent or a careless physician a wrong diagnosis may result, the men claim. Such a mistaken diagnosis might permanently bar a man fully capable of performing his duties from obtaining employment in which he is qualified. The men declare it is thus liable to prejudice them, without reason, against earning a living.

One result of the physical examination is to establish what constitutes a permanent black list against a man. On being disqualified by the examiner at one plant, his record very often becomes available to the examiner at other plants where he may seek employment.

The General Electric Company has resorted to this measure at its Lynn works for several years, and it is said to have been a matter of constant irritation to the employees. The Boston Elevated Railway Company also has a similar system. It is said to be found chiefly in "open" shops, for unionized labor strongly opposes the system and refuses to submit to it as a rule.

The matter of physical examination of labor also is involved in labor's objection to the so-called Self-Insurance bill passed by the recent Legislature of Massachusetts but vetoed by Gov. Samuel W. McCall. Labor men vigorously protested against the bill, and in this connection have made known their feelings against enforced physical examinations.

## Strikers Await Reply

Lynn General Electric Workers Re-  
ceive No Word From Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LYNN, Mass.—Following a telegram sent to President Wilson by representatives of the strikers at the Lynn plant of the General Electric Company on Thursday, telling him the strikers have agreed to submit their case to the United States War Labor Board, the general manager of the company said he would delay saying anything specific about the controversy or the policy the company will follow regarding the situation. No reply has been made by the company to the presentation of the formal demands of the strikers. Nor has the company yet signified any inclination to submit the case for arbitration to any state or national board.

The telegram sent to President Wilson by S. S. Ringer, secretary of the committee of strikers, reads: "The 14,000 striking employees of the Lynn plant of the General Electric Company, through mass meetings, assure you and all our fellow citizens of our loyalty and our realization of the serious situation brought about by the existent strike. We have already agreed to submit the whole matter to the War Labor Board, but we are informed that the management of the company desires ten days in which to attempt to break the strike provoked by the discharge of workmen. We are Americans and anxious to carry out in full the proclamation of April 8 and the policies as laid down by the War Labor Board, believing that is the only course that true Americans can pursue, and we expect a like attitude from the company."

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—Members of the Spanish and American branches of the Women's Christian Temperance Union want Porto Rico made bone dry and at a recent meeting they signed a petition to Córdova Dávila, resident commissioner at Washington, urging him to work for the passage of a law which would prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages containing 2½ per cent of alcohol and less.

## Action of Strikers Denounced

General Manager of Lynn General  
Electric Company Issues Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LYNN, Mass.—That the action of the strikers at the Lynn plant of the General Electric Company is contrary to the war policy of the United States Government, is the declaration of Walter C. Fish, general manager of the company. In a telegram sent to President Wilson today.

The text of the telegram is: "A telegram has been sent you by S. S. Ringer purporting to speak for our employees now on strike. The telegram asserts the loyalty to the country of our employees and states that the employees have agreed to submit the whole matter to the War Labor Board, while the company has not. The telegram contains 'we are Americans and anxious to carry out in full your proclamation of April 8 as laid down by the War Labor Board, believing that is the only course that true Americans can pursue and we are expecting a like attitude from the company.'"

"The first principle of the National War Labor Board promulgated by your proclamation of April 8, 1918, is

there is to be no strikes nor lockouts during the war. The principle was the fundamental basis of the agreement between the employers and workers and recognition as vital to the successful prosecution of the government work. In violation of this principle the workers struck on Monday morning and without first presenting any reasons or requests our production was stopped. This was expressly contrary to the war policy of the government and it is respectfully urged that the men should come back in compliance with such policy, and when they are back present their requests and they will be carefully and fairly considered with the employees, and if we fail to agree it will be in accordance with the principle of the War Labor Board to submit the matter. May I now add that the loyalty of the employees of the Lynn works is unquestioned, but they have been unwisely advised."

## Raise for Shoe Workers

Brockton Employees Who Work Get  
20 Per Cent Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BROCKTON, Mass.—A 20 per cent increase in wages was granted today by the Brockton Manufacturers Association to shoe workers, other than cutters, the increase to be paid as a war bonus. About 20,000 workers will benefit by the advance.

Every effort thus far put forth by the Boot and Shoe Workers Union to get the striking shoe cutters in this district to return to work has failed. The strikers demand that their new union, the Independent Association of Cutters, be recognized before the question of wages and other matters which were the original cause of the strike is taken up.

Rumors that German propaganda is back of the action of the strikers are denounced in a statement they have issued. They declare many of the strikers have sons or other near relatives in France and that a great many of them are owners of Liberty bonds. They do not seem to regard their holding up of important contracts for shoes for men in the United States Army as unpatriotic.

The police have suspended apparently the Anti-Loading Law here, for the streets of Brockton and a half-dozen near-by towns have crowds of idle men almost all hours of the day or night.

Conferences between a representative of the Massachusetts Bureau of Conciliation and Arbitration and city officials and strikers, which have been in progress nearly a week, have produced little effect toward a settlement, it is learned.

## Shoe Strike Is Spreading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HAVERHILL, Mass.—Every shoe factory in this city will be affected by the action of the Allied Shoe Workers Union in voting to spread the walk-out to all shoe firms here not having an agreement with a labor union. The Shoe Manufacturers Association announces its determination not to recognize the union. The number of strikers is about 3000. If the strike continues much longer 10,000 other shoe workers will be affected. Several factories have closed.

## FORMER CONGRESSMAN IS UNDER ARREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
TOPEKA, Kan.—E. R. Ridgely, former representative and congressman from Kansas and a wealthy farmer, is under arrest at Ft. Scott, Kan., for alleged disloyalty, warrants charging him with obstructing the Liberty Loan drives and the Red Cross war fund have been filed against him, and he is under \$5000 bond to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is declared to be much opposed to the war, one of the statements which brought the warrants being said to have been. "Wilson has done all he could to plunge the nation into war, and now let him pay for it."

Mr. Ridgely came into prominence during the populist wave 20 years ago, and served two terms in Congress. He is now rated as a Socialist, although claiming allegiance to the Democratic Party.

## CAMPAIGN TO MAKE PORTO RICO BONE DRY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—Members of the Spanish and American branches of the Women's Christian Temperance Union want Porto Rico made bone dry and at a recent meeting they signed a petition to Córdova Dávila, resident commissioner at Washington, urging him to work for the passage of a law which would prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages containing 2½ per cent of alcohol and less.

## GOV. WHITMAN TO REMAIN IN RACE

Roosevelt Round Robin for New  
York Governorship Gets Many  
Signers — State Convention  
Hears Mr. Taft and Adjourns

SARATOGA, N. Y.—Governor Whitman will remain a candidate for renomination whether or not Colonel Roosevelt consents to enter the primaries, according to an announcement this forenoon by William A. Orr, the Governor's secretary.

The Roosevelt round robin continued to be circulated and found plenty of signers. One of the early reports was that Charles Evans Hughes in Washington had been in communication by telephone with the petition circulators here and had authorized the use of his name. It was also announced that Francis Hendricks of Onondaga, hitherto one of the Whitman supporters, had signed.

A vigorous win-the-war plank, a hearty endorsement of the Whitman administration and a declaration "emphatically urging" the United States senators from New York to vote for the federal suffrage amendment were affirmative features of the platform presented by the resolutions committee to the convention.

The platform contained no mention of prohibition. William Barnes, who led the fight of the anti-Whitman forces for a prohibition referendum plank, lost out in the committee by a vote of 32 to 13.

A call by William Howard Taft to the country to elect this fall a Republican Congress, which he declared would stimulate the Democratic President by offering constructive criticism of the Administration's action and inaction, and by legislation, enlarge the nation's military preparations, was issued by the former President, addressing the convention today. Mr. Taft said, in part:

"Everything we do now and everything we say must help win the war. The President has said, 'Politics is adjourned.' He is certainly right, so far as politics is to be used for personal ends or party triumph. But popular government even in war, must be carried on by parties. Party spirit must of course be suppressed where it hampers or embarrasses. On the other hand, party organization of public opinion may be the best way to secure needed government action. That is the present case. The nation needs the Republican party to give popular expression to an affirmative aggressive war policy. Its success at the polls in November will spur the Administration to adopt one. A Republican Congress will enact legislation to initiate and carry it out."

Former President Taft was given a rousing reception, and his address was many times interrupted by applause and cheering. A prolonged demonstration followed his declaration that "we here now have nothing to do with the presidential campaign of 1920. That will take care of itself." He made no mention of the Roosevelt movement.

C. V. Collins and W. W. Cocks, campaign manager for Mr. Whitman, who talked with Colonel Roosevelt yesterday, declared today that the former President "absolutely would not be a candidate for Governor."

The platform, as presented by the Resolution Committee, was adopted unanimously, and the convention adjourned since 1:10 p. m. without having heard from Colonel Roosevelt as to his stand on the offer of Attorney-General Merton E. Lewis to withdraw from the contest against Governor Whitman for the Republican nomination for Governor if the Colonel should run.

## Women Honored

One Speaks Before Convention and  
Another Heads a Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARATOGA, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt created a deep impression at the unofficial Republican State convention held here on Thursday and already Attorney-General Lewis has offered to withdraw if the Colonel enters the primary. Mr. Lewis believes it practically the unanimous wish of the convention that the Colonel should enter the primary. William Barnes, political foe of Roosevelt since 1912, will forget past differences and support him now for the sake of the party. A petition signed by Elihu Root and Mr. Barnes asks Roosevelt to run. Meanwhile Whitman stock has dropped and it is reported he has been called to Saratoga by his followers.

Mr. Roosevelt's speech at the convention attacked the Administration for its handling of the war and appealed for the absolute Americanization of the entire people and the winning of the war as soon as possible. At the night session Elihu Root and

William H. Hays, national Republican chairman, counselled against disloyalty and said no government could afford to go without the criticisms that could be furnished during the rest of the war by putting more Republicans in Congress. Miss Helen Varick Boswell delivered the first address by a woman in a big political convention in this State and Miss Mary Garrett Hay was made chairman of the Committee on Platform. There are about 200 women delegates at the convention.

## No Comment by Mr. Roosevelt

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt, before leaving here today for Oyster Bay on his return from the unofficial Republican convention, declared that he had "nothing to say" regarding the proposal to nominate him for Governor. He would not comment on the statement of Attorney-General Merton E. Lewis at the convention last night, that he would withdraw from the race should the Colonel become a candidate. "I am not interested in politics just now," he said.

## COTTON GROWERS' PROPOSAL OPPOSED

(Continued from page one)

affect the market price of the remainder. What they desire, then, is not price-fixing, but as far as possible a continuation of the present market prices.

Now, the cotton manufacturers, on the other hand, look with extreme disfavor on any arrangement of this character. If there is to be price-fixing for any part of the cotton crop, they demand that the price should be fixed for the whole crop. This, they claim, would stabilize the market and be equally fair to the grower and the manufacturer. As to the price at which cotton should be fixed, there will be, of course, disagreements. The growers, it is believed, would be perfectly willing to have a fixed guaranteed price, so to speak. If this price was sufficiently high, but they would look with disfavor on anything under 20 cents a pound, which, with a 4,000,000 surplus, is higher than the manufacturer will be disposed to agree to. The problem is considered an important one, as it is deemed essential that the stability of the financial market should maintain it. It is therefore likely that Congress will take some steps in regard to the matter, which is rather a complicated one.

Mr. Baruch of the War Industries Board has not committed himself, but he did point out that the situation with regard to cotton is very different from that which exists with regard to steel. In the case of the latter commodity, the needs of the government were such as to make it absolutely necessary that there should be a fixed price, but this is not the case with regard to cotton, of which there is more than enough to satisfy the need of the United States and the Allies. For this reason he is known to view with disfavor any government interference at the present time.

## GEORGIA WORK-FIGHT BILL PASSES HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—After three days' debate the Georgia House of Representatives on Thursday passed the work or fight bill, amended to include all persons between 16 and 55, with the exception of students and persons actively engaged in vocational training, and to apply to persons out on strike. An amendment of the Senate requiring 5½ days' work a week was concurred in. The final vote was 131 to 24. As it came to the House from the Senate the bill applied to persons between 18 and 50, and did not apply to persons temporarily unemployed because of differences with employers. The bill will now have to go back to the Senate to be concurred in.

## WOMEN ON THE SOIL

LONDON, England, Thursday —More than 300,000 women are at present engaged on land in Great Britain, compared with 91,000 last year, Rowland E. Prothero, president of the Board of Agriculture, told the House of Commons today in discussing the estimates of the Agricultural Department.

There also is a large increase in the number of soldiers, German prisoners and interned aliens, doing agricultural work. The speaker added that the difficulty was that while the shortage of labor might be made good to some extent, the quality could not be made good.

## WAR LABOR BOARD RULING EXPLAINED

Distinction Is Drawn Between  
Recommending No Changes in  
Wages and Urging No Dis-  
turbance With Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some apprehension has been caused in labor circles by rumors set in circulation in the great industrial centers of the East, to the effect that the War Labor Policies Board would not permit the raising of wages or changes in working conditions while their decisions in regard to pay and other conditions were pending. These reports, it would appear, have been particularly unfavorable in their effects at Bridgeport, Conn., where the War Labor Board is conducting an investigation preliminary to a readjustment of the wage scale and working conditions throughout the industrial community, embracing 57 essential war plants with more than 50,000 workers.

The National War Board announced here on Thursday that there was no foundation for the apprehensions of the workers. Information obtained from Mr. Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, contained, moreover, the following facts:

The wording of the resolution of the board on June 14, concerning which the reports were circulated, was not intended to be interpreted as recommending that changes in wage scales should not be made, but merely as urging the various government departments and boards to refrain from making changes in present standards pending the standardization under consideration. In other words, it urged that the existing standards should not be disturbed where they were in force and might be applied where they were not in force.

The policies board, having on July 12 adopted the policies and fundamentals of the War Labor Board, committed itself to the following fundamentals:

1. The right of the workers to organize into trade unions and to bargain collectively with their employers.
2. The continuance of existing union standards where they have heretofore applied, plus the right of the workers to obtain improved conditions, wages or hours of work through decisions of the National War Labor Board or any umpire it may select in specific cases.
3. Equal pay for equal work, whether performed by men or by women.
4. Recognition of the basic eight-hour day where a law requires it and settlement of the question of hours in other cases with due regard to governmental necessities and the welfare and proper comfort of the workers.
5. Maintenance of the maximum of production.
6. Due regard for the labor standards, wage scales and other conditions, in particular localities in fixing wages, hours and conditions of labor.
7. Declaration of the right of all workers to a living wage, insuring the subsistence of each worker and his family in well-being and reasonable comfort.

## FEARING LIBRARY GIVEN TO HARVARD

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The entire library of Daniel Butler Fearing of Cambridge is to be presented to Harvard University, under the terms of his will, it was announced today.

The Widener Library at Harvard at present houses two of Mr. Fearing's collections of books, the Persius collection and the Fearing collection of books on angling. The latter consists of more than 12,000 volumes in 20 languages, including a full representation of editions of Isaac Walton. A collection of whaling implements, whaling prints and whaling pictures has been given to the Boston Marine Museum.

## FISH RULING IS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—A meeting of the members of the Boston Fish Bureau was scheduled for this afternoon at the rooms of the bureau to determine if action cannot be taken to induce the War Trade Board to revoke its recent ruling in regard to the licensing of shipments coming into the United States from Canada.



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luxury are unassuming—yet  
unmistakable.

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AMERICA'S LEADER  
**Beaded Tip**  
SHOE LACES  
The Tip Cannot Pull Off  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS  
LOOK on the wrapper for Trade Beaded Mark  
AT SHOE STORES AND BOOTBLACKS  
UNITED LACE & BRAID MFG. CO.  
Originators and Sole Manufacturers  
AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.  
Beaded Tip  
MERCEZIZED SHOE LACES  
(TRADE MARK)



## GENERAL FOCH STRIKES BETWEEN AISNE AND MARNE

(Continued from page one.)

definite return of prisoners or guns has yet been received, but at one point General Pershing is reported to have captured some 3300 men and some 18 guns.

The most important part of the new advance is unquestionably the capture of the great plateau above Soissons. This places the railway junction, with all its radiating lines, under the Allies' guns, with the result that every effort of von Below and von Boehm must be seriously handicapped by this interference with their communication. As it is now, both these generals stand in the awkward position of having thrust a deep salient into the allied position, flanked on one side by the great plateau known as the Montagne de Reims, and on the other side by the Plateau de Soissons. The situation is a serious one for both of von Ludendorff's lieutenants, and the developments will be watched with the greatest interest.

### German Arteries Threatened

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Latest reports of General Foch's counterstroke indicate that the French advance pushed forward practically to the southwestern outskirts of Soissons, distant about one mile from the town, thus gaining command of the German's main arteries of communication, namely, the Soissons-Oulchy le Château, Soissons-Fismes Railway.

The attack was launched at dawn yesterday without artillery preparation, but aided by numbers of tanks. Up to 1 o'clock yesterday, from 4000 to 5000 prisoners and 30 guns, excluding quantities of uncounted matériel, had been taken.

American troops participated in the action and at Virzy they captured the town and progressed beyond for some three miles.

South of the Ourcq, the Germans presented stouter resistance, though even here, the Allies were able to make substantial progress.

General Mangin is stated to be in command.

### French Advance Develops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau is in a position to state that the French attack between Fontenoy and Belleau is the biggest action the Allies have launched since the spring of 1917. The choice of this locality, relative to the present general situation of the rest of the front, seems to indicate a touch of genius.

Reports from France of the progress up to about midday today, credit the French with a three to four-mile advance on practically the whole of the 25-mile front, with the greatest progress on the northern section toward Soissons, the situation continuing to develop favorably. The country over which the French are operating is considered good for guns, tanks and cavalry.

The French have already captured several thousand prisoners and some guns.

Regarding the German offensive in Champagne, the French have retaken their front line position on a three-mile front between Massiges and Beauséjour Farm, and at Prunay they have completely repulsed an attack by a division of guards.

Southwest of Rheims the French have recaptured Nanteuil, Bois de Roi, and Vendeuil north of the Marne and at Odele la Reine, also, a slight gain stands to their credit.

South of Dormans, however, they have been unable to hold their position on the ridge at Bourdonnerie Farm, thus losing observation of the Marne crossings. The situation between Fosseux and Montigni may safely be described at present as stabilized, and if the French attack from Belleau northward develops successfully, the situation for the Germans on the Marne will become precarious, and partial retirement may be forced upon them. It is said that, contrary to some reports, the French still hold Montvoin.

### Raider Over Isle of Thanet

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A German airplane appeared over the Isle of Thanet, on the northeast extremity of Kent County this evening. An official announcement says that anti-aircraft guns fired on the machine, which turned to the eastward and proceeded out to sea.

### The Capture of Prisoners

PARIS, France (Friday) (Havas Agency)—L'Homme Libre, without intending to divulge the number of prisoners and guns captured by the French and Americans says it is fully equivalent to the number announced by the Germans as having been captured on July 15. (The German official statement on Tuesday announced that 13,000 prisoners had been taken on Monday.)

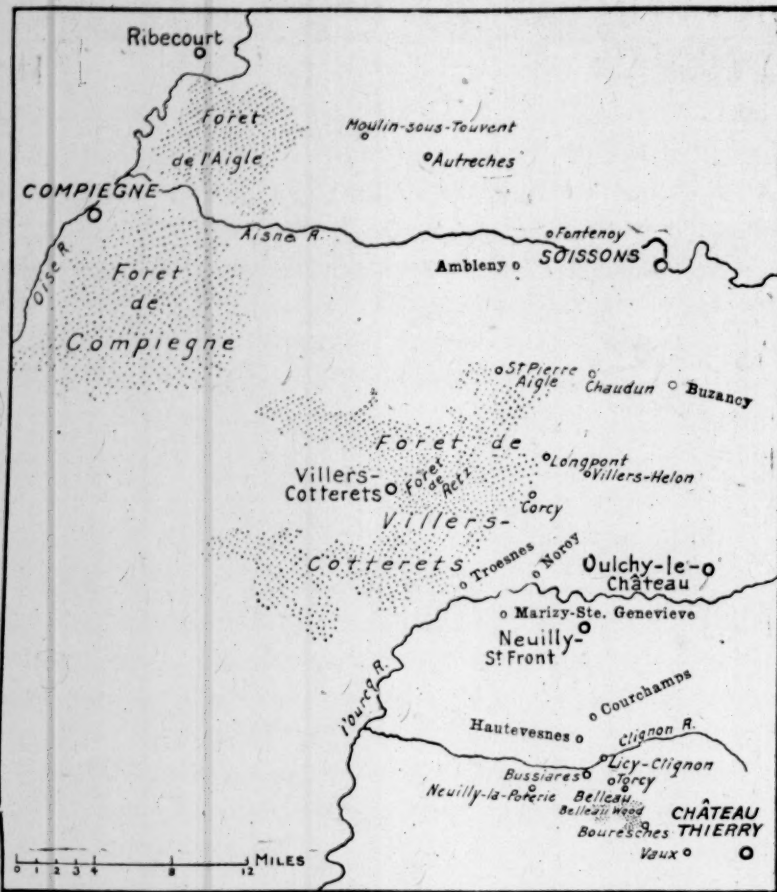
### Army Orders Explained

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The statement issued that Generals Canova and Capelle had been captured is incorrect. The order issued only puts them in a position of all officers who do not hold commands in the army, that is, without the right to extra pay which the generals had temporarily retained as if they had still held their commands.

### Bombs Dropped on Pola

VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—Admission is made in the Austrian official communication issued today that



Soissons-Château Thierry front

In an attack on the German positions between the Aisne and the Marne, the French and American troops have made an important advance, capturing more than 20 villages and reaching the plateau dominating Soissons and the region of Chaudun.

Italian airmen again have bombed Pola, Austria's naval base on the Adriatic. The communication follows: "Early Wednesday several squadrons of enemy airplanes and seaplanes dropped about 200 bombs on Pola. Two persons were killed and several wounded. 'The damage was insignificant.'"

### Zeppelin Falls in Flames

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Zeppelin fell in flames at the German frontier near Dalheim on Monday evening, the Rotterdamse Courant announces today.

### American Airmen Praised

LONDON, England (Friday)—American air squadrons now scattered at numerous points throughout Great Britain have won golden opinions from the British air fighters. What the British air force officers think of these Americans may be illustrated by a letter sent by a major commanding a district in central England who, shortly after being transferred to a new command wrote, to one of the American squadrons which had previously been under his direction: "It is difficult for me to find words that effectively express the complete satisfaction the work of your squadron gave while under my command. A keener, more willing, bigger-hearted lot of men than those that comprise your squadron it will be difficult to find."

### Germany Hides Marine Losses

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An official dispatch made public here today, said that in an effort to hide from the German public and the crews of submarines the extent of submarine losses, the high naval command had issued an order forbidding the statement in death notices that the deceased was a member of a submarine crew unless the loss of the submarine had been officially announced.

### Eight American Divisions

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eight divisions of United States troops are believed to be represented in the allied fighting on the Aisne-Marne front, according to information given today to members of the House Military Committee in their weekly conference with General March, chief of staff. It was stated that the drive now going on would not replace nor hinder the preparations for the great allied offensive planned for later in the year.

Shipment of supplies to the American fighters was progressing satisfactorily. General March told the committee, and the time made by transports had materially improved in the last few weeks. It was made plain to the committee that while eight divisions probably were represented in the fighting, that did not mean that eight were actually engaged in combat. The best trained men, however, are believed to have been picked for the operations.

### COMMUNIQUÉS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official report made public on Thursday night says:

"Between the Aisne and the Marne the French attacked with strong forces and tanks and captured some ground. Our reserves, which were held in readiness, took part in the battle."

"The enemy's counter-attack on the Marne has been decided in our favor. 'We threw the enemy out of places southeast of Mareuil. We have taken the Pourcy ridge and captured several guns.'"

Thursday afternoon's report says: "Yesterday the army of General von Boehm was fighting heavily throughout the day. Reinforced by newly brought up divisions, the enemy, after several hours' artillery preparation, again launched a great united counter-attack against the whole of our front south of the Marne."

"By evening the battle was decided in our favor. The enemy's attack broke down with the heaviest losses. Our counter-attack threw the enemy out of small places southeast of Mareuil, into which he had temporarily penetrated."

"On the north bank of the river the

enemy also endeavored vainly to contest our successes."

"In storming the ridge south of Pourcy we took its defenders and captured several guns."

"Twenty-three enemy airplanes were shot down yesterday."

LONDON, England (Friday)—Today's official report says:

"Hostile raids were driven off during the night in the Villers Bretonneux and Morlancourt sectors. We carried out successful raids in the neighborhood of Bucquoy, Willervale and Locrea and captured a few prisoners."

The British War Office issued a statement, on Thursday night, which reads as follows: "Yorkshire troops carried out a successful raid this afternoon south-east of Robecq and captured 30 prisoners."

"Beyond artillery activity on both sides in different sectors, there is nothing further to report from the British front."

PARIS, France (Friday)—Today's official statement reads:

"Between the Aisne and the Marne our troops, surmounting the resistance of the enemy which was increased by the arrival of new reserves, realized sensible progress at the close of yesterday. The number of prisoners counted is being augmented. The battle continues with violence along the whole front."

"West of Rheims and south of the Marne our troops yesterday, by a vigorous attack, retook Montvoin and threw the enemy out of the outskirts of Oeuilly."

"To the north of the Marne we have made progress in the Roi Wood and the Courton Wood, and carried our line a kilometer to the westward. 'Further north the Italians have taken Noulin d'Ardre and conquered ground in the region of Bouilly.'"

"In the course of these actions the French have captured four cannon, 30 machine guns and 400 prisoners. 'Between Montdidier and Noyon, and also in the Woivre region, in raids against the German lines, we captured 100 prisoners.'"

The French War Office on Thursday night issued the following statement: "After having broken the German offensive on the Champagne and Rheims mountain fronts on the 15th, 16th and 17th, the French troops, in conjunction with American forces, attacked the German positions on the 18th between the Aisne and the Marne on a front of 45 kilometers. The front comprises Ambleny, Longpont, Trénes and Boursches."

"We have made an important advance into the enemy lines and have reached the plateau dominating Soissons on the southwest and the region of Chaudun."

"Sur Oureq violent engagements have been in progress. South of the Oureq our troops have gone beyond the general line of Marzy, St. Genevieve, Hautevesnes and Belleau."

"More than 20 villages have been retaken by the admirable dash of the Franco-American troops, as well as several thousand prisoners and important war matériel."

"Our aerial forces have continued to play a brilliant part in the battle. 'On July 16 and 17 our bombing escadrilles attacked, without cessation, the bridges over the Marne, obstructing the passage of enemy troops. These troops, attacked by machine guns and bombs at the moment of debouching on the north and south banks of the river, suffered serious losses, and were obliged to disperse several times.'"

"A bridge thrown across the river by the enemy, in front of Dormans, was copiously sprinkled with projectiles and collapsed; a convoy which was crossing it was engulfed in the river."

"Our bombing machines likewise carried out expeditions against cantonments, railway stations, munition dumps and concentration places in the enemy rear areas."

"Twenty-one tons of explosives were dropped during the day and 14 during the night, doing much damage. A violent explosion occurred in the station at Maison Bleue. Fires broke out in

the stations at Coucy, Les Etapes and Bazoches."

"Our airplanes, with their usual dash, have engaged in numerous combats over enemy lines. Twenty-nine German machines were brought down or put out of action, and five captive balloons were set afire."

"Yesterday, despite the violent wind and torrential rains, our squadrons took the air and obtained good results. Twelve German airplanes were brought down and four captive balloons were destroyed."

"In the attacks on the Marne crossings 5500 kilos of explosives were used."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday is as follows:

Section A—American troops, co-operating with the French in an attack on the enemy's positions between the Aisne and the Marne, penetrated his lines to a depth of several miles, capturing many prisoners and guns."

Section B—On the night of July 15 to 16, a platoon of our troops operating east of Rheims was attacked by a raiding party of 21 Germans. Our men went over the top to meet them and killed the entire party with the bayonet without loss to themselves."

One of our regiments in this same region reports that a party of Germans, with French helmets and coats, attempted to penetrate one of our trenches. The leader succeeded in approaching our machine gunner, posted at this point, saying that he was French. When within shot distance of the gun, the German threw a grenade which wounded our gunner. The gunner's teammate seized the gun, turned it on the Germans and put them to flight."

Another of our regiments in the same locality reports that an officer in French helmet and coat approached an outpost guard, saying that he was bringing back a detachment of French from farther front, and requested the guard not to fire. The detachment proved to be Germans in French helmets and coats."

### Austria and American Intervention

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Austria now knows that a million Americans are in France and is beginning to realize what American intervention in the war means. A dispatch from Berne today quotes the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung as saying the question now is whether the German Army can force a decision this year before the United States is able to throw the whole weight of its force into the balance."

"The Americans," says the paper, "are transforming the situation in which the Entente found itself, in a perceptible manner every day, not only from a political but also from a military point of view. All the latest reports are in agreement that there is no longer doubt about the fact that 1,000,000 Americans are today in France."

Their genius for organization has obtained an amazing result which recalls the creation of the British Army. "All the forces that are departing for France today have been raised, trained and equipped within a year and a half. The participation of the Americans in the struggle increases, to a gigantic extent, the intensity of the efforts which Germany must make. It is a fact without precedence in history, for Germany is finding herself

today confronted with three states whose population is three times superior to hers and whose talents for organization and economic force are equal to the organization and economic power of Germany."

"The Germans are maintaining their positions, but there is a limit to everything, and it can be understood that the supreme command of the German Army are striving to obtain a final decision this year. It is now a question of doing this before the United States is able to throw the whole weight of her force into the balance, for the American transports into France are increasing month by month."

## ACTION ON ENEMY BANKS IN LONDON

### Government Appoints Controller to Wind Up Branches of Banks in English Capital

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—At the end of the fourth year of war, government action has been taken to wind up enemy banks in London. Mr. H. de V. Brougham, senior official receiver in the companies' liquidation, has been appointed controller to wind up, under the Trading With the Enemy Amendment Act of 1916, the London business of the Deutsche Bank, Direktion der Disconto Gesellschaft, Dresdner Bank, Kass. Koen. Privilegierte Oesterreichische Laenderbank and the Anglo-Oesterreichische Bank. Thus the banks in question will now be put into liquidation and their assets collected and distributed as soon as possible.

Ever since the first week of the war public pressure has been increasing to wind up these enemy businesses and various measures have been introduced from time to time to this end, but only now has definite action resulted. At the outbreak of the war some £20,000,000 was owing by the banks concerned to British allied or neutral creditors and in November, 1916, it was stated in the House of Lords that most of this has been paid off or provided for and it was then considered likely that the winding up would be effected.

In January of this year, however, Sir William Plender, appointed by the Treasury to supervise the transactions of these banks, reported that limited operations were still being carried on within the score of licenses.

### ACTION TAKEN ON PRINCE LICHNOWSKY

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—

Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador in London at the outbreak of the war, whose disclosures attributing responsibility to Germany for the bringing on of the conflict brought him into disfavor at home, has been permanently excluded from membership in the Prussian House of Lords, according to the Duesseldorf Nachrichten. A minority voted for temporary exclusion.

## CANADIAN PREMIER BUSY IN LONDON

### Sir Robert Borden Attends Many Functions During His Visit to England

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir Robert Borden has had a busy week. Returning on Monday from a special meeting of the War Cabinet, he conferred with his colleagues respecting important matters to be discussed that day at the Imperial War Conference. Sir George Perley being present for consultative purposes.

The War Cabinet met again at noon, and later, Sir Robert conferred with Sir Edward Kemp concerning certain proposals from the War Office, the rest of the day being occupied with various conferences and interviews.

On Tuesday, Sir Robert held an important conference with the ministers from the various dominions to discuss matters coming up for consideration in the War Conference, and the War Cabinet.

Subsequently, he had an interview with the Colonial Secretary, and then attended a Cabinet meeting.

After the conference with Mr. Rowell and Sir Edward Kemp on Wednesday, he attended a meeting of the Imperial War Conference, at which the Lord Chancellor was present, and important questions were discussed. Afterward, he and other overseas ministers accompanied Lord Weir, Secretary of State for the Air Forces, to the new works commenced in October last, and producing aeroplanes by March, the party afterward proceeding to the aerodromes where exhibitions in battle formation were given.

On Thursday, Sir Robert attended a meeting of the Imperial War Conference, and immediately afterward, a meeting of the War Cabinet. He was then the guest at a luncheon given by Indian residents in London to the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir Satyendra Singh, and being called upon to speak in response to an unexpected toast, his good wishes to statesmen and people of India for success in the new responsibilities in self-government, they are about to undertake, were greatly appreciated. During the afternoon, he received many callers and conferred with Sir George Perley and Sir Edward Kemp.

Early this morning, he left to inspect the camps and hospitals at Bramshott Witley and Frensham Pond, having visited during the week some of the London hospitals where, among others, he saw Maj. Bell Irving and Captain Howard, grandson of Lord Strathcona.

## WILSON PEACE IDEAS APPROVED IN FRANCE

PARIS, France (Friday)—(Havas Agency)—The congress of the General Confederation of Labor, after a long and animated discussion last night, adopted, by a vote of 908 to 253, a resolution approving the adoption by the leaders of the confederation of the "peace principles enunciated by President Wilson."

## ALLIED GAIN IS BEING CELEBRATED

### Governor McCall and Acting Mayor Collins Call Upon the People to Recognize Success in France Battlefront

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Nearly every city and town in Massachusetts is marking the reports of the accomplishments of the allied troops along the battle front in France by the ringing of bells, the blowing of whistles, parades, bonfires and in other ways.

The following statement was given out from the Governor's office this morning and sent to the newspapers for publication:

"Governor McCall was very much pleased by the news of the magnificent victory won by the Americans with their French comrades in France, and he authorized the issuance of the following to the people of Massachusetts: 'In view of the splendid achievement of our American troops in France which has brought an important victory to the arms of the Allies, I urge upon all the people of Massachusetts the celebration of the magnificent result.'"

"It is entirely fitting and it is due our soldiers in France that we make more than passing notice of this, the first victory of magnitude in which the Americans have taken a prominent and honored part; and I believe that the Commonwealth and its cities and towns will show by their observances their appreciation of the valor with which our soldiers upheld the best traditions of the Commonwealth and of the nation."

Acting Mayor Collins issued a request to the Boston police to ask the different churches to ring their bells during the afternoon. In Weymouth, a parade was held this morning, and bonfires were started last night. At Southbridge, aside from a parade, an enthusiastic mass meeting was held Thursday night. At Malden and other nearby towns celebrations are being planned for tonight.

Worcester was an early city to take up the celebration. Shortly after the reports of the allied gains began coming in over the wires, bells were rung and whistles in more than 100 different factories were blown.

## ADDITIONAL SCHOOL DRAFT CALL ISSUED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal-General E. H. Crowder today issued an additional school draft call for 3400 men, allotted among 12 states. The men are to be grammar school graduates and qualified for general military service. They will enter between Aug. 1 and 15. No call is made on New England states.

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is sold under a positive guarantee to give satisfaction by all dealers. Simply deposit the price with any dealer for an O-Cedar Polish Mop ( Battleship Model ) on trial. Put it to every test. Try it three days. Then if you are not satisfied with the work it saves and the result it gives, your money will be refunded without a question.

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## DEFINITION OF POLICY IN INDIA

Work of Mr. Curtis in Defining  
Issue in His "Letters of an  
Englishman to People of India  
on Responsible Government"

Previous articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of June 25, 27, July 6 and July 11.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the last article on Responsible Government for India it was shown that the proposals of the Indian Nationalist Party do not fulfill the definite conditions laid down by the British Government in announcing their new policy. To name a date within which such a policy should be completed (as was the request of these reformers) would almost certainly defeat the object in view. That object, however, it may be attained, is to bring into being competent Indian electorates, legislatures, and ministers, through a process of progressive political education; and only when these have been secured in sufficient numbers, and of a right quality, to intrust to them the ultimate destinies of India as fully and freely as to those other dominions of the British Empire which have already received the gift of responsible government. Any other decision than this would open up the prospect of fierce, internal strife, and disintegration, to be followed, it may be, by an age of iron despotism such as India has never experienced.

The possibility of a despotism of this nature has been brought home to well-informed Indians in the course of the last few months. An undefeated Russia now opens the first gate of the East to German military power. What if Persia and Afghanistan proved insufficient barriers? What if India herself fell into such a state of confusion and dismemberment as the Russian Empire? Would not Germany gladly give her over to irresponsible rule, to the specious guise of responsible government, and then restore discipline and economic efficiency by methods well known to Prussian officials? This is no distant menace. Since the Central Powers made their recent prodigious effort in France it has sounded in the ears of all educated Indians, and has led to another and a swift revolution of feeling. Sir P. H. Sinha, one of the Indian representatives in the Imperial War Cabinet now sitting in London, has just declared that the telegram from the Prime Minister to the Viceroy, appealing for greater effort in India, evoked an immediate and enthusiastic response from all classes and communities. His colleague, the Maharaja of Patiala, leader of the Sikhs, adds that the recent conference at Delhi (called in consequence of a telegram) was unique in the history of India. Never before had the ruling princes sat in conference with so many other elements making up the Indian communities. Thus even while these articles are in course of being written, news is forthcoming of a renewed closing up of the ranks in India, such as will assure to the statement of the Secretary of State a more considerate hearing from both extreme parties, Indian and European, than seemed likely before the recent peril was fully understood.

Meanwhile, there are still for consideration two of the chief influences at work to prepare public opinion both in India and in Britain itself for the momentous decision that has soon to be taken. These are, firstly, a small volume, published by Macmillan, and entitled, "Letters of an Englishman to the People of India on Responsible Government"; and, secondly, the unique activity of the writer of those letters, Mr. Lionel Curtis. In his introduction to the book, the author mentions that it was only in October, 1916, that he went to India to get some first hand knowledge of the country. What, then, gives to his letters their authority, and what is it that invests their author with so great and widespread an influence at the present time?

The answer to these questions is quite simple. Mr. Curtis is no mere student of the constitutional development of the British Empire; at each stage of his public career he has endeavored to utilize the knowledge already gained to remove some formidable obstacle to the progress of the Commonwealth. His path has not been that of the professional politician. On the contrary, he chooses the way of the prophet in the true meaning of that word. To him the truth is something that has to be found and spoken, and round it, as he holds, a school of thought ought to grow. Through more complete concentration on each problem as it arises, rather than as a result of mere intellect, he disentangles the threads where others fail, but this does not mean that each of the little groups of associates and students he leaves behind, wherever he stays in the British Empire, agree completely with him or with one another. And yet, "when people have talked things over," so Mr. Curtis himself puts it, "a host of misunderstandings vanish, unexpected points of agreement begin to appear, and the real points of difference are defined and brought into true proportion."

To a large extent, the view of the prophet, the man who lives with his problem, and is convinced that truth will solve it, must prevail in all honest societies. He may not put his points with consummate tact, but he tells because they are connected by that inner unity which truth provides. In a flash of self-revelation, Mr. Curtis says, "My best friend once told me that I am most intolerant of people who differ from my opinion. He was never so much my friend as when he told me this home truth." The Round Table groups that have come into being in all quarters of the globe, and that

eagerly discuss each constitutional problem of the British Empire as it arises, are the best evidence that the originator of the movement does not impose his own views in that personal mode which can only have a transient success. He may never even have brought together a given circle of associates. During the war three members of the Oxford group, one an Indian, the other two officers in a territorial regiment, found themselves at Agra. The Indian proposed the formation of a Round Table group for the purpose of studying the problem of imperial reconstruction after the war. Several local officials were included, and the founder of the whole scheme never heard of its existence until it was actually constituted and at work.

Only the briefest sketch can here be given of the Round Table movement and its protagonist, Mr. Lionel Curtis fought as an Englishman in the South African War. After the "Peace of Vereeniging" in 1902, the Transvaal and Orange Free State were governed as Crown colonies on lines similar to those on which India is governed today, but with the difference that a great part of the Dutch and English population already knew through experience the meaning of self-government. Realizing this, the British Government in 1906 announced their intention of granting responsible government to territories which only four years previously had been independent republics. Mr. Curtis and others saw the likelihood of a collision in the near future between these territories and the self-governing colonies of the Cape and Natal. "No one," he remarks, "who has seen a civil war wants to see it again." So this group of friends, believing that the only remedy to be found was to put all four colonies under one national government responsible to the people of South Africa as a whole, set to work on a problem "which had not as yet been dragged into the ruts of party politics." Mr. Curtis had been a Crown colony official. He now left the government service and began to collect groups in various parts of South Africa, known as Closer Union societies, which included members of both races and of all parties. With their aid, materials for a new constitution were gathered and submitted to criticism. A monthly paper called "The State" served to familiarize the general public with the subject. The sequel is well known. In 1910 the Union of South Africa came into being.

But before that consummation, in which, of course, these Closer Union groups only played a minor part from the official point of view, a larger problem began to present itself to Mr. Curtis. The danger of war with Germany was already in sight, and he and his friends in South Africa had to consider what attitude the government of South Africa would take if the storm burst. They saw themselves in a false position. As British subjects in England they could have had a voice, however small, in making the decisions which the governments which decided the issues of peace and war. As British subjects in a self-governing dominion they had no such voice. How was a broader basis for responsible government, determining such issues as these, to be achieved, and what position was India to hold in such a constitutional development? These questions were clearly too large to be debated in South African circles alone, but the same methods of approaching the problem could be used on a larger scale. It was finally decided to begin by obtaining the co-operation of similar groups in Canada and England and to start the new well-known quarterly journal called the Round Table under the editorship of Mr. Kerr. The groups, since extended to other dominions, had under consideration a memorandum drafted by Mr. Curtis himself, and individual and collective criticism of this document was printed and circulated among the various circles and to interested persons. Subsequent documents appeared; of these the most important were "The Project of a Commonwealth," since called "The Commonwealth of Nations" (which has not yet been completed), and a small popular book called "The Problem of the Commonwealth," putting Mr. Curtis' own practical conclusions into shape. They have already been reviewed in the columns of this paper.

In this region of constructive thinking, India remained at first a problem apart. But during the period of Crown Colony government in the Transvaal two British officials, Sir James Meston and Mr. Marris, were borrowed from India to set the civil service in order, and thus became known to those in South Africa who were working for closer union of the four colonies. Later on Mr. Marris, who was then on leave, traveled with Mr. Curtis and Mr. Kerr to Canada, and it was during that visit (in a forest on the Pacific slopes) that the Indian Administrator spoke words which made a lasting impression. Self-government, he urged, however far distant, was the only intelligible goal of British policy in India, and the existence of political unrest in that country was the surest sign that the British, with all their manifest failings, had not shirked their primary duty of extending western education to India, and so preparing Indians to govern themselves. The effect of these views upon Mr. Curtis must be told in his own words:

"I have since looked back to this walk as one of the milestones in my own education. So far I had thought of self-government as a Western institution, which was and would always remain peculiar to the peoples of Europe, just as a Hindu thinks of Hinduism as a religion to which a man must be born. It was from that moment that I first began to think of the government of each by each, and of all by all, not as a principle of Western life, but rather of all human life, as the goal to which all human societies must tend. It was from that moment that I began to think of the British Commonwealth as the greatest instrument ever devised for enabling that principle to be realized, not merely for the children of Europe but

for all races and kindreds and peoples and tongues. And it is for that reason that I have ceased to speak of the British Empire and called the book in which I published my views, 'The Commonwealth of Nations.'"

When seven years later Mr. Curtis went to India, holding these definite views, and seeking only to adjust them to local conditions with the aid of Indians themselves and of official and unofficial Europeans; when, moreover, he sent out from there private letters containing his impressions and conclusions, to be circulated among the many groups of associates in all the self-governing dominions, it was not to be expected that he would be exempt from hostile criticism. It came as a deluge. But he seized the opportunity to write those "Letters to the People of India" which will form the subject of a separate article.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

### Cuba's Gracious Act

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.—While the rest of the democratic world observed Bastille Day unofficially one of the Allies of France was observing the Fourteenth of July as its own national holiday. The Republic of Cuba, by congressional enactment, made the French national birthday a Cuban national holiday. And in this action Cuba displayed a fine appreciation of the meaning of Bastille Day. It is well to honor France; but there is also an international significance to Bastille Day which makes its observance more than a compliment to a loved and honored ally. Cuba is the first nation officially to accept Bastille Day as her own. By this action the Cuban Congress has displayed both an enlightenment and a keen practical discernment that are worthy of commendation and emulation.

### An Educated Army

NEW YORK WORLD.—The fact that 70,000 alumni of American colleges are engaged in war work, most of them in active service as soldiers or sailors, testifies equally to college patriotism and to the educational standards of the American Army. And this, after all, is only half the story. Besides the host of college graduates in uniform there are the tens of thousands of undergraduates who left the classrooms to enlist at the first call for volunteers. There are also the hundreds of thousands of graduates of high schools and academies and technical schools. It is an army with a leaven of college and school elements altogether remarkable for its trained intelligence. A national army drawn from civil life from among a people with whom education is universal is in the nature of things superior to a professional soldiery. It is not so much the large proportion of holders of academic degrees in the ranks that makes the American Army the formidable fighting force it is, as that most of its members have had the advantages of free schooling. They have been taught to think and act for themselves and made self-reliant, and that is a condition which differentiates them from soldiers of the armies of an autocracy who are trained only to obey orders. The American Army has been disciplined by the schoolmaster as much as by the drillmaster. It is an army of democracy conscious of the ideals for which it is fighting and rendered all the more effective for that reason. The changed tone of German comments indicates that Berlin has at last come to recognize the fact.

### The Call to the Fields

DETROIT FREE PRESS.—Governor Sleeper has issued a call to all Michigan men and boys outside draft ages to help save the crops now maturing or to mature soon on Michigan farms. It is not only a call to action for self-preservation, but to patriotic service in food saving for the benefit of the armies and allies of the United States in the war with a defiant Germany. And it ought to meet with immediate, cheerful and energetic response from every man and boy by any means can reach the farms where help is needed. Army needs will in July and August take 2000 or more skilled young farmers from the ripening harvest fields of Michigan. Every man who can be spared from city and town, every boy who can help and can be spared from home work or duties, every vacationist, and a good many women, too, ought to be mobilized in this emergency.

### WASTE A MENACE TO ALL ADVERTISING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS CANADIAN BUREAU  
CHICAGO, Ill.—Unnecessary electric display advertising, used in these war times most extravagantly by brewers, saloons and others, may have a harmful effect on all advertising, if this extravagant use be found eventually to be harmful to the country, through cutting into necessary fuel. This observation is made by an observer of advertising here, who bases his argument on the fundamental that the basis of advertising is confidence, and what misuse is made of advertising in one form militates against all advertising which is legitimate.

### FOOD REGULATION IN YUKON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS CANADIAN BUREAU  
DAWSON, Y. T.—Owing to the fact that many of the food regulations which are applicable to the rest of Canada are not workable here, representations have been made to the government, looking to the appointment of a food controller for the Yukon Territory. In the event of this step not being feasible, then it is asked that special provisions should be made for the Territory in the same way in which provisions were made in the United States for Alaska.

## POSTAGE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN

This is the second of a series of articles dealing with this subject. The first appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on July 5.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In Part I of this series some account was given concerning the introduction of adhesive postage stamps in Great Britain, with notes on the penny black and 2d. blue. Whether difficulties in production or in cancellation were the causes of the disappearance of the black stamps is not quite certain, at any rate in January, 1841, the penny value appeared in an orange-brown tone, and in March the 2d. was issued with white lines below the word "postage" and above the value. Like the first stamps these issues were also imperforate, and it was left to the ingenuity of the individual to separate one stamp from another. One of the most popular methods of separation was to lay a flat ruler on the sheet and tear the stamps away. Sometimes marking wheels were employed, and a knife or a pair of scissors was a common substitute. Henry Archer's rouletting machine was officially adopted in 1852, but stamps were privately perforated as far back as 1847.

The ink used for these stamps was the property of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., the printers, and being fugitive in quality, it was responsible for some strange varieties in reproduction. The action of this ink on the paper was peculiar, and often gave it quite a blue tone. Another peculiarity is the so-called "ivory head" variety, which shows the profile of the Queen at the back in white against a blue background.

The penny of 1841 is found in orange-brown on paper quite white or yellowish; orange-brown on blue paper; deep orange-brown on blue; pale red-brown on blue; deep red-brown on blue; and red-brown on blue. Of the 2d. value four distinct varieties are sufficient to quote, viz. deep full blue, violet blue, blue, and pale or milky blue. Whether the 2d. blue without lines has overshadowed the later one in point of value is uncertain. At any rate the value of the 2d. blue of 1841 is decidedly underestimated, and it is really anything but a common stamp.

In 1854 the two values appeared perforated 16, and in the following year the perforation was altered to 14, as it was found that, with the thick, heavy gum then in vogue, the stamps were apt to fall apart when treated with so small a perforation. The 2d. blue large crown watermark appeared perforated 16 in 1855 and shortly after with the larger perforation. These were not the first officially perforated stamps, the revenue receipt labels, to be authorized for postage over 25 years later, appeared perforated in 1853.

A new die was made for the penny, and the 2d. slightly altered in 1855, the engraver being William Humphrys of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon. Comparison with the Heath die shows the new one with the nostril curved and the shading round the eye heavier as compared with the straight nostril and delicate shading of the earlier work. In the new 2d. blue, the white lines are a good deal thinner.

Plate Numbers  
We come now to a stage in England's postal history which has created a special form of philately all of its own. These are the plate numbers, so keenly sought for by many collectors, who endeavor to reconstruct the sheets of penny reeds.

When the dies for the stamps were altered in 1858, the lettering originally in the lower corners only, was duplicated in reverse order in the upper corners, so taking the place of the star ornaments which had previously adorned the upper corners of the stamps. As before, the letters denoted the position of the stamp in the sheet. For example A-D notified that this stamp was the fourth stamp on the first or top row, the upper corners would have, of course, the reverse of this, D-A.

In these new dies a number in white appears let into the engine-turned borders on either side of the head—upward on the left and downward on the right—this number being equidistant between top and bottom of the stamp. There are in all 152 plates, numbered 71 to 225, and numbers 75, 125 and 128 were never issued, having been damaged in course of finishing. Plate 77 was in use for a very short time, when it was withdrawn, and the penny reeds of this number are very scarce indeed. All the other numbers are common enough, with the exception of 225, 224 and 223, the last named being much sought for by collectors. Only seven plates were used for the 2d. value, numbered 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15. These penny reeds range in color from pale red to brown-red and all are very susceptible to deoxidization.

The First Halfpenny Stamp  
It was not until 30 years after the introduction of postage stamps that a halfpenny value was introduced. The posting of newspapers was responsible for this stamp, this form of mail having hitherto cost 1½d. for which a special value had been previously adopted, and of this more will be said later on. The ½d. stamp was about half the size of the ordinary adhesive and was printed in sheets of 480, lettered A to T in the rows and A to Y down the rows. Altogether there were 50 plates used, and numbered, 1 to 20, numbers 2, 7, 16, 17 and 18, however, never being issued. Number 9 is the most difficult to obtain. The watermark used was "halfpenny" in script italics covering three stamps, and the color is rose to rose-red.

The ½d. stamp was introduced for use on newspapers and was the same color as the plate numbered pennies, but the profile of the Queen was con-

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## STATUE BY SAINT GAUDENS FAVORED

Governor Lowden of Illinois Says  
He Believes It to Be a True  
and Dignified Conception

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN BUREAU  
CHICAGO, Ill.—Gov. Frank O. Lowden, Governor of the state where Abraham Lincoln lived, and who now resides in President Lincoln's home city, declares that he strongly favors the Saint Gaudens statue of Lincoln, if one is to be sent to England in commemoration of the centenary of peace. Governor Lowden set forth his view of the celebrated Saint Gaudens "Lincoln" in a letter to this bureau of The Christian Science Monitor. The bureau had addressed him, thinking few might be better qualified to speak than Illinois' Governor.

"I have seen only photographs of Barnard's statue, and not the original itself. I could hardly, therefore, undertake, even if I were otherwise qualified, to pass upon the relative merits of the Saint Gaudens statue in Lincoln Park, Chicago, and the Barnard statue.

"It is perfectly clear, however, that there is a violent controversy raging over the Barnard statue. Those who knew Mr. Lincoln best in his lifetime, I think I may safely say, do not believe that Barnard has represented the real Lincoln. Upon the other hand, the Saint Gaudens statue, so far as my information goes, has received general commendation. Those who knew Mr. Lincoln personally believe that there is both fidelity and dignity in Saint Gaudens' conception of him.

"I think I may also say that Illinois, the home of Lincoln, will always cherish Saint Gaudens' figure as the finest expression of its most loved son. For these reasons, I should strongly favor a replica of the Saint Gaudens statue for England, if a replica of any statue is to go from America to England.

"Sincerely yours,  
"FRANK O. LOWDEN."

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"Grows with Detroit"

188-90 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

## Vogue Hats for Town and Country

Vogue hats need no introduction.

Their name is one well-known to discriminating women.

Among these new hats, just arrived, are graceful, wide sweeping brims that still keep their trim, tailored lines—for Vogue hats are noted for their very tailored correctness.

Two of purple velvet with white facings in two quite different styles.

These hats are all individual models—in black, brown, navy and purple, \$15.

Hudson's—Fourth Floor—Woodward Bldg.

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—this potent combination is a  
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Cincinnati's Progressive Department  
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Canal 1932-1933

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Own Make Piano

Endorsed by Calve, Galski, Nordica  
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Upright Models. Easy payments.

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24 STORES HEADQUARTERS  
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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Hints for a Shady Border

LONDON, England.—In almost every garden, there is one border which gets little sun, and it is often difficult to know how to obtain for it color which can be seen from a distance. The following hints may, therefore, be useful: Get two (or one, if the border is a small one) common grocery boxes, the stronger the better, paint them a vivid crimson-scarlet; two coats of paint will be necessary, letting one dry before adding the second. Stand them on two bricks placed at each corner and in the middle, and put them at either end of the border, or in the center. Plant periwinkle or white arabis at the foot; these will soon hide the bricks. In the boxes put blue and white lobelia all round the edges, to hang over, and in summer leave a space behind the lobelia and place therein the old despised scarlet geraniums in pots. It is better to grow the geraniums elsewhere in the garden, and only put them in the boxes when in bloom.

The brilliancy and warmth of the effect of the boxes and red flowers, when raised above the ground and seen from a short distance, against the dark shrubs behind them, is astonishing. Clumps of mauve and yellow violas, or a broad ribbon of them all the length of the border at the front, look and bloom well in partial shade; so do ox-eye daisies, and all the commoner sorts of asters. If one corner is fortunate enough to get a little early sun, plant in it coral-red and pink Sweet-Williams, Poppies and Antirrhinums. Yellow Musk will make a carpet anywhere; Montbretias and the climbing Canariensis are kind enough to lift their bright little faces in the shade. Aubretia will flower, but shyly, and the same may be said of Gentians. If the soil is damp, yellow and purple iris bloom well, and occasionally spirea will condescend to wave its delightful white plumes. In the spring, the boxes can be fitted with bulbs: Snowdrops, then crocuses of all shades; Scillas and Chionodoxias will also bloom in the shade; Daffodils are less successful; blue Hepaticas and wild Anemones flower well.

It is a good plan to plant light-colored shrubs in such a border: Golden Alder, Golden Yew, Forsythia-vividis, wild Cherry, Plum, Ribes, all give brightness in a degree, and bring cheerfulness into the hitherto, dull corner.

## Jars for Jelly and Jam

In these days when conservation is one of the newest and most highly commended of virtues, it is an excellent thing to remember, when getting out the glasses for the summer crop of jam and jelly, if you have been buying mayonnaise, peanut butter and other things in glass jars—not bottles, for they must be wide at the top—that those jars may be used to good advantage for your jelly, instead of going out and buying the regulation jelly glasses? They will do quite as well, and should not be wasted. Many of them have the sort of metal covers of their own which may be saved, and used again over the jelly, after it has been sealed with paraffin.

## The Porch

(This is the fifth to appear of a series of articles dealing with the decorating and furnishing of the various rooms of the modern house. Other articles have appeared on June 21, June 28, July 5 and July 12.)

The porch is an American institution, and one of the very pleasantest of that country's inventions. By its aid has become perfected the "pleasant art of living outdoors," an art which the English developed in beautiful old gardens behind sternly protective walls. Characteristically, Americans have been a bit less jealous of privacy in their outdoor hours. But, even in this respect, they are approaching a happy medium, and the modern porch offers a seclusion that is quite adequate for its ordinary uses.

No house is complete without its

where it does not invite the inquiring, even if respectful and admiring, glance of every chance passer. Greater quiet, more privacy, and—most important of all—the porch is the house's in the city—much less dust will be its portion, if the porch is located in a position as little exposed to the street as possible.

If the family stays in the city during the summer, a roomy, inviting porch, furnished comfortably and as completely as possible for living purposes, will make the hot months not only tolerable but delightful. Awnings, screens and an electric fan can do much to make sunny, breathless days pleasant ones.

One family, who had been accustomed to going to a lake-resort each summer, agreed one year to forfeit the trip and put the money usually spent for it into long-wanted furnishings for the big porch. They were delighted with the results achieved

happiness of the usual trip to lake or seashore or mountains, and the money for little pleasures has gone into Liberty bonds or relief funds, there should be many such porch vacations. They can be very agreeable ones, too, if a bit of thought and care is given to the important problem of making the porch habitable for outdoor living.

There are various kinds of furniture made for the porch, suitable for the various uses to which it may be put. Willow furniture is almost universally popular, and especially to be recommended because it offers so wide a variety of light and graceful forms—every piece that one could conceivably need, and some, it is to be feared, which no one could possibly need, such as grotesque willow pedestals and steep-backed willow rockers outlined with aspiring loops and curlicues. This bizarre sort of willow furniture, fortunately, becomes rarer each year. The modern kind is far simpler; it has dispensed with the elaborately patterned interlacings, and becomes both stronger and more pleasing to look at, because of the omission.

Chairs, tables, bookracks, desks, wagons, mullin racks, settees and sofas, benches, stools and a host of other articles are made in willow. Usually it is better to combine the willow pieces with a few others, both to escape monotony and because willow does not seem to adapt itself to all the necessary pieces quite readily. Entire breakfast suites are obtainable in willow, in which even the sideboard with its drawers and cupboard is fashioned of that material. The result is ingenious, but not quite convincing. It is always a doubtful practice to force materials to uses to which they do not easily lend themselves. Willow sideboards are not as unforgivable as cast iron combination hall-stands and hat racks, but plain wood in either case would be preferable.

Rattan furniture is another good choice for the porch. There are many interesting pieces, based on English models. Others are of far-eastern origin, notably the Chinese "hour-glass" chair, which can find a welcome nook on almost any porch, no matter what its principal furnishings. Grass furniture is, perhaps, less interesting in design than either willow or rattan, but it has good stability and a flexibility which recommend it both for considerations of comfort and long wear.

Such rustic furniture as that made in natural hickory has a pleasantly primitive charm of its own, and is splendid for exposed places, such as garden, lawn or open terrace. It is practically impervious to wear or weather and made on thoroughly comfortable lines. For the more sophisticated purposes of the living porch, natural hickory is usually a bit too crude, although it might be quite satisfactory for a cottage or country house.

Of wood furniture suitable for the porch, there are various kinds. Painted furniture of the English garden type is cheerful, and so finished that it is not harmed by an occasional Frenching. Cape Cod chairs and settle benches, that serve both as table and seat, are good selections for the unassuming porch, while painted Windsor with a gate-leg table to match, as large as can be accommodated, always wear a welcoming air. These latter pieces are of old New England tradition and especially at home in Colonial backgrounds, although they are really entirely suitable to almost any porch.

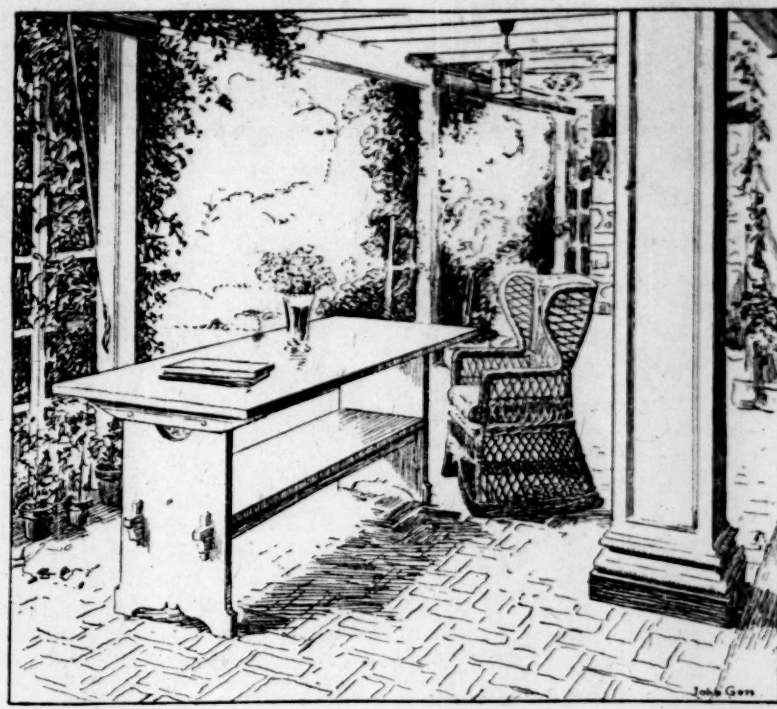
In many cases, the screened-in living porch of summer is inclosed in glass during the winter months, thus simply and inexpensively converting it into a sun parlor and adding another room to the house. For the closed-in porch, there is decorated furniture in the gay informal spirit of the room.

Flowers, or, at the very least, something green and growing, are quite as important as the furniture itself in the outdoor living room. In summer, flower boxes with such hardy blossoms as geraniums or nasturtiums, can almost convert the porch into a miniature garden. For the inclosed porch, a fernery is delightful, and one in willow or painted wood with a metal box for the earth can easily be secured.

A globe of goldfish makes a decorative and always interesting incident for the winter porch. Aquarium stands to hold the globes are to be had in mahogany and various other woods. And for the canary, who trills the whole spirit of outdoors through gray days and sunny ones, there are numberless charming cages that have banished the ugly old brass and painted metal ones to the attic to stay. Willow cages are finished in pleasant tones of ivory, dull green and silvery gray, and can be had, attached to a standard, or ready to be hung in the usual fashion. Chinese bird cages in lacquer-black, with gorgeously decorative yellow tassels, are striking, but they belong in the sun parlor rather than on the open porch.

The first requisite for the really comfortable porch will be a number of easy chairs of the sort that one is reluctant to leave, once settled in their depths. If to these a chaise longue, possibly of willow, can be added, so much the better. Willow furniture offers endless possibilities in the way of staining and cushioning, and either a subdued or the gayest of beflowered chintz effects can be achieved thereby. Cretonne is probably the most used of all fabrics for porch cushions and upholstery. The bright flowered or strikingly conventionalized patterns in decidedly modern design and color are cheerful, especially for winter use when the porch is glass inclosed. For the summer porch, which must be cool and inviting, the duller blues and greens are good, relieved with a touch of brighter hue.

The swings which can sometimes be



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A pleasant open porch, with a modern version of the early American table which is convertible into a settle

placed at the end of a large porch are more artistic than they were a few years ago, and with care in selecting one whose fabric harmonizes with the color of other cushions and upholstery, they make a pleasant addition to the porch furnishings. If there are small persons in the family, the swing is certain to be greatly appreciated, and may prove a splendid place for outdoor naps.

One or more tables are sure to be needed for sewing utensils and books, and, if space permits, it is not amiss to provide a small desk where letters can be answered and stubborn accounts wrestled with in greater comfort than inside. And don't forget a magazine rack. If a porch were created for no other purpose, it would be worth while as an atmosphere for the reading of summer books and magazines. Nothing is more eloquent of disorder than straggling papers and magazines, piled high on the table or littered over chairs and floor. There are some magazine holders on wheels, much after the fashion of a luncheon cart, and these little magazine wagons are especially convenient for porch use.

The custom of eating outdoors is a delightful one, which is coming more and more into favor as porch fittings grow in completeness. Breakfast as sumes altogether a new savor, when served among the cheerful furnishings and flowers of the porch, with the cool, fresh air that blows only on summer mornings to add zest to it. Luncheon or supper is also often served outside, and afternoon refreshments—lemonade or other iced drinks—should be served nowhere else in summer. For these outdoor meals, there are many small-proportioned suites, made nowadays in all woods and finishes. In winter, it is pleasant to reserve a corner of the sun parlor as a breakfast room. If these suites are too large, a gate-leg table and Windsor chairs are quite as satisfactory, while supplemented with a small wall table and a cart for service. The cart in any event, whether the porch is used as an eating porch or not, should be a portion of its equipment, and a muffin rack may not be amiss if much entertaining is to be done.

Either grass or fiber rugs are suitable for porch use, because they are cool, easily cleaned and do not hold dust. Oriental rugs are suitable for the elaborately furnished porch, with glass inclosure. Fragile and delicate or richly luxurious appointments are quite out of place on the outdoor porch. Whatever china is used—vases, flower bowls and the like—should be of good design and as gay and quaint as possible, but not what is called "exquisite" in the narrower sense of that word. Table covers are suitably fashioned of crash, rough linen, basket-woven cotton; or some of the Japanese covers in blue and white or green and white would be delightful. Damask and elaborate embroidery must be confined to the dining room.

Awnings to cut off the glare of the low sun, rolled curtains of split bamboo or rattan, for privacy and shade, and perhaps a folding screen, to use as occasion dictates, will complete the outdoor furnishings, and make the porch as truly livable during the pleasant summer season as it should be.

It has been said that the well-furnished porch adds another room to the house; in reality, it does more than this—it adds the whole spirit of outdoors to the house by making it possible to live outdoors in comfort.

## Measuring the Ice

By using a foot rule and making some mathematical calculations, without the use of a pair of scales, the housewife can determine the weight of a piece of ice delivered by the iceman; so points out the Massachusetts Department of Weights and Measures. But the advice of the department is that every kitchen be provided with a scale of 10 to 20 pounds capacity, to be tested and sealed annually by the local sealer of weights and measures; then all goods delivered to the house should be checked up.

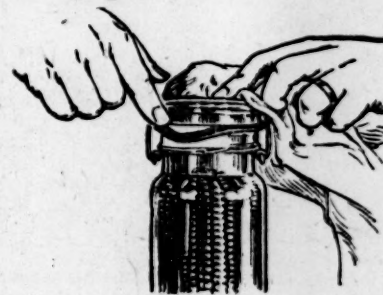
To determine the weight of the piece of ice, measure its width, breadth and height in cubic inches and multiply the product by .532, dividing the result by 16. The approximate weight of ice can be determined more quickly, though less accurately, by dividing the number of cubic inches by 30. For example: If the iceman delivers a piece of ice 7x11x16 inches, multiply the three figures and it will make 1232 cubic inches. Thirty cubic inches of ice weigh about a pound. Then, dividing by 30, you will discover that you have a little over 41 pounds in the cake of ice.

In purchasing ice, be careful to ask for a certain weight, viz., 50 pounds, 75 pounds, 100 pounds, and do not accept 10 cents worth, 20 cents worth or 30 cents worth, the department advises. By asking for a definite weight, the buyer has a check upon the iceman when he makes his delivery.

The Department of Weights and Measures not only advises people to check up their ice, if they feel they are not getting right weights, but to make it a practice to watch all foodstuffs delivered to the house. It is advised that an accurate dry quart, liquid quart, and an eight-ounce graduate be kept in the kitchen. Order things in terms of weight and measure, and do not ask for a pail of lard, prints of butter, or 30 cents worth of potatoes.

Housewives are urged to see that milk and cream bottles are filled to the cap or stopple. When buying fruit or vegetables from a hawk or peddler, see that he uses a scale, instead of a measure, in making sales. The housewife is asked to do these things in cooperation with the Weights and Measures Department, in order to make it impossible for an unscrupulous dealer to impose upon the public.

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## Potatoes on the Home Table

"Eat potatoes," the urgent admonition of the United States Food Administration, reminds one vividly of the stern, though perhaps more rigidly enforced admonition of one's childhood days. However, the Food Administration has taken the trouble to discover or invent a whole host of delectable ways of serving this erstwhile humble vegetable, raising it at times to the ranks of a tempting delicacy. Here are a few offerings:

Potato and Corn Meal Muffins—Two cups corn meal, 1 teaspoon salt, 8 teaspoons baking powder, 1½ cups mashed potato, 4 tablespoons fat, 2 tablespoons corn sirup, 1½ cups milk, 3 eggs. Mix corn meal, salt and baking powder. Mix potatoes, fat and corn sirup, add the beaten eggs and milk, then the dry materials. Bake 40 minutes.

Potato Loaf—Two cups mashed potato, 2 tablespoons minced onion, 3 tablespoons minced green pepper, ¼ cup canned tomato, 1 egg, ¾ teaspoon salt, ½ cup ground peanuts. Mix materials and put in a greased baking-dish. Brush with melted fat and bake in a moderately hot oven for 25 minutes.

Belgian Potatoes—Wash, pare and slice potatoes as for French fried. Lay the strips in an oiled granite pan and bake in the oven. Salt and serve.

Potato Pudding—One and one-quarter cup mashed potato, 2 tablespoons fat, 2 eggs, ¾ cup milk, ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ lemon (rind and juice), 1 tablespoon sugar, ¼ cup nuts, ¼ cup raisins. Mix in the order given. Separate the white from the yolk of the egg and fold on the stiff whites, just before putting the mixture in the baking dish. Bake until the pudding is firm.

White Potato Custard or Pie—Two cups rice, 4 eggs beaten slightly, 1 cup sugar, 1-3 cup fat, ¼ cup thin cream or top milk, juice and rind of 1 lemon. Mix in the order given; beat hard for five minutes; pour into pans lined with barley pastry crust. Bake in hot oven 20 to 30 minutes or until the custard is set. This makes two pies or, cooked in the form of patties, it makes eight.

Wheatless Sugar-saving Chocolate Cake—One-quarter cup fat, ½ cup sugar, ¾ cup rice, 1 egg, ¼ cup milk, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1 ounce chocolate, 3 teaspoons baking powder, ¾ cup barley flour. Mix according to directions for all cakes, and bake in layers.

Icing—(Used also for filling between layers)—Three-fourths cup corn sirup, 1 egg white, beaten stiff. Put these materials together in a double boiler and cook for 7 minutes, beating it all the time. It should be thick and white as a marshmallow filling. As an icing, it remains soft.

## Cocoa Gems

One tablespoon margarine, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 3 teaspoons cocoa, 2 teaspoons baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1 cup white flour, 1 cup rye or barley flour, 1 cup milk. Cream butter, sugar and eggs; dissolve cocoa with a little hot water. Allow to cool and add to the creamed mixture; add flour; mix with milk; beat in the baking powder. Bake in gem pans.

## Leghorn Hats Were Never So Popular

First shading it with their graceful brims and then completely obliterating it, leghorn hats have this year erased that imaginary line which barred them from appearing earlier than July or later than August. Time was when, rosy-cheeked and be-rimmed, they came shyly forth only as companions to the midsummer frilly frocks. But, with the recent sport clothes, came emancipation for leghorn hats. A few were worn as early as May last year, modestly combined with felt and sport silks. This year the leghorn hat was established in the very center of the shop windows, accessible alike to the southern traveler and the earliest spring shopper. Those who appreciate its beauty will rejoice that its place in the world no longer seems circumscribed.

In one New York shop, an entire window was given over to a leghorn hat and a large knitting bag to match. Those who have seen it declare that the window was adequately and charmingly adorned.

A large flat of leghorn formed the bottom of the bag. The rounded edges of leghorn were brought up to meet silk of beautiful Copenhagen blue. Where the joining was accomplished, there was a quaint little pleated ruffle of the silk, doubled so that no raw edge showed. The bag was drawn up with heavy silk cord, exactly matching the blue silk of the sides. The hat had a wide leghorn brim and a stove-pipe crown of narrow blue grosgrain ribbon, woven like the paper mats which the children make in kindergarten.

The distinctive feature which made the set linger in memory was its flower decoration. The effect was as though the wearer had wandered through an English garden, gathering roses, here a long-stemmed full-blown blossom, there a tiny mossy rosebud. Then it seemed that she had crossed over the stile and walked through the meadow, to pluck some of the long-plumed grasses by the summer sun. The grasses and roses, idly twisted in a wreath, seemed to have been dropped on the hat, being caught with some of the blue cord similar to that which draws up the bag. The remaining bits of grass and roses were knotted in the same careless fashion, at one corner of the leghorn on the bag.

Many of the leghorn hats in the shop windows are embroidered. This season the flowers are, more often,

embroidered directly upon the hat than applied in wreaths or clusters. There are more elaborate brim embroideries, too. Some have solid diamonds, squares or scallops in conventional pattern all around the edge of the brim. Others have the simpler long and short stitches. One of the latter was a lavender Neapolitan straw, with gray stitches around the brim, and roses and blue-gray flowers embroidered on the high crown. One hat had a pattern of crimson triangles about the brim. A cluster of poppies in the same shade was embroidered close up to the crown, but lay flat on the brim.

One Fifth Avenue shop recently showed an unusual leghorn hat, rather small with a high crown and a moderate brim. Across the front of the crown was fashioned a basket of green grosgrain ribbon, woven together and banded close to the top and bottom with narrow pink ribbon, as though fresh from the florist. Coming out of the basket, and nodding cheerfully above the crown of the hat, was a row of heavily-waxed flowers in shades all the way from brilliant yellow, blue and rose to maroon and deep purple.

Upon a large leghorn hat, for foundation, was superimposed an entire hat of lavender Georgette crepe. The crown was soft; the brim, stiffened with tiny wires, reached almost to the edge of the leghorn brim and was fastened securely to it. About the crown were more soft folds of the crepe. In front was a large cluster of lilac, reddish Persian blossoms and purple blossoms, opened to disclose their bluish petals. In the heart of the cluster were two blue roses.

A hat which was certainly striking, although its attractiveness might be questioned by some, had a crown of violet Georgette crepe. The brim and two lower edges of the crown were leghorn. Burnt-orange ribbon called attention to the meeting of crepe and leghorn. Narrow strands of the orange ribbon were laced at intervals of an inch through the brim from crown to outer edge, where they ended in a pendant fringe. Some purple asters were caught to the side of the brim, with long strands of the orange ribbon.

Equally simple was a leghorn hat of the ever-pleasing "picture" shape, with a flat crown and drooping brim. A wide blue ribbon of silver luster and velvety softness was drawn

around the high crown, covering it at one side and crushed at the other to end in a loose-bow with scarf ends which hung over the brim. Tucked in about the lower edge of the ribbon were roses, alternating with tiny clusters of grapes. A very narrow binding of the blue edged the brim.

Calico was the important feature in one bag and hat set. The hat was very simple, suggesting the garden wear for which it was designed. About the crown was a crushed band of scarlet and white flowered calico, its soft folds redolent of days of long ago and little recalling the stiff printed article which the shopkeeper today designates as calico. The bag was fashioned equally of a bottomless basket and the calico. For bottom, it had a stiffened circle, covered with calico and bound with scarlet ribbon to the lower edge of the basket. The ribbon, too, had an old-time air, for it was the soft satiny grosgrain almost unknown to present-day ribbon counters. Where the calico was caught to the upper edge of the basket was a flat wreath of satin roses, many-colored, but all so subdued in tone as to be entirely subordinated to the calico. The bag had a simple heading through which the scarlet ribbon was run. A bow was tied in each of the long ends of the ribbon.

## Steamed Mussels

To a gallon of thoroughly washed mussels, add 1 cup of water and boil in a closely covered vessel for 10 minutes, or until the mussels on top are well opened. Then pour off the water and place the mussels in a large dish on the center of the table. Serve to each person some melted butter, to which may be added vinegar and pepper to taste. The mussels may be removed from the shell, bearded, and held by the foot, dipped into the butter and eaten.

## The Newest Bathing Suits

Many of the newest bathing suits are being made with long sleeves and high collars. These will doubtless be found popular by many, who have formerly felt obliged to content themselves with the low-necked, short-sleeved or sleeveless affairs, which were not always altogether comfortable.

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RELIEF WORK THAT  
CALLS FOR SUPPORT

Special Aid Organizations Which Operate in the Spheres Not Wholly Covered in the General Rationing in Belgium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although the United States Government has taken over the general rationing of the civilian population of Belgium, the Commission for Relief in that country still finds much work to be done. There are many cases where special assistance is needed much more quickly than it can be given under the usual routine, effective as that is. Accordingly the commission urges the support of a number of special aid organizations which exist only to take care of these cases.

One of these is known as The Brussels Office Special Emergency Aid Fund, through this many cases which could not have been met through the ordinary channels have been taken care of quickly.

The Confidential Aid or "Assistance Discrete" handles the delicate problem of safeguarding the self-respect of its beneficiaries, who are professional men, gentlemen in reduced circumstances, small tradespeople and others who have stretched their small savings as far as possible, but when they were exhausted have been unwilling to accept charity, asking instead work.

Organizations approved by the commission exist in several places for the purpose of supplying milk to the babies of Belgium. The Little Bees ("Les Petites Abeilles") in Brussels conducts dining rooms for more than 25,000 children and mothers with babies, to whom hot meals are served every morning.

The Assistance to Young Mothers has centers in 240 communities where all sorts of aid and equipment are furnished to the needy. Then there are the Foyer des Orphelins, which provides small homes, and orphanages where abandoned or abused children are cared for. The Orphelins de Guerre Association at the end of September, 1917, was assisting nearly 12,000 children under 16, belonging to some 6,000 families. These children were those of soldiers who had given their lives for their country, and of civilians who had also fallen in the war or had been made prisoners. As far as possible the children are kept in what is left of their own family circles, but when that cannot be done, they are placed with foster parents or in institutions; they are also taught trades or professions.

The Cardinal Mercier Fund is one which he administers personally, and with no account being taken of the religious affiliation of the beneficiaries. This fund is intended primarily for the dependent wives and children of deported Belgian workmen.

Money is needed also for the maintenance of clothing workshops or "ouvroirs," where under the supervision of Belgian women volunteers, unemployed girls and women are taught garment making. Two associations are taking care of the lace makers, and helping 40,000 workers to become self-supporting.

All of these special aid associations the Commission for Relief in Belgium indorses, and all of them have need of funds.

HOUSING CONDITIONS  
FOR NAVAL MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, have gone today to Norfolk, Va., to inspect the housing conditions there for persons connected with the United States Navy.

There have been many complaints of profiteering at the expense of the naval men and efforts are to be made to protect them against extortionate rentals and other unjust charges. This is the beginning of an investigation which will include territory adjacent to all naval yards.

It is said, however, that conditions at Norfolk are worse than elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To relieve a shortage in housing accommodations for navy yard workers at Portsmouth, N. H., the Department of Labor, it is announced today, has purchased and will operate two hotels and adjoining cottages at Kittery, Me.

INTERVENTION  
ISSUE IN JAPAN

LONDON, England (Friday)—Great efforts apparently are being made to break down political opposition to Japanese participation in intervention in Siberia, and there is a continuous coming and going of political and military personages, says a dispatch to The Daily Express from Tokyo dated July 17.

The leaders of the Seiyu-Kai, the chief opponents of intervention, had long interviews with Marquis Saloni and Prince Yamagata.

The Seiyu-Kai is one of the two largest political parties in Japan. Marquis Sa Nogi, a former Premier, was leader of the party until early in 1914. Prince Yamagata is President of the Privy Council.

GERMAN EMIGRATION  
TO UKRAINE CHECKED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The overtaxed population of Germany is desirous of emigrating and settling

in the Ukraine, where it is believed farming conditions are easier and taxation will be lighter, according to reports that have reached Berlin and have been telegraphed here.

A warning has been issued against this proposed emigration. It is pointed out that no permission will be given by the government authorities for a long time to persons who wish to emigrate. Moreover, it is added, public security in the Ukraine still is very bad, and the popular feeling there is so anti-German that the Germans in that country are anxious to get back to Germany.

INTERVENTION IN  
THE FAR EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department today adopted a non-committal attitude regarding The Associated Press dispatches from Japan purporting that an agreement had been reached between the United States Government and the Japanese Government for sending troops to Siberia. In the absence of Secretary Lansing, the counselor for the State Department, F. L. Polk, declared that, although there had been an interchange of views on the Far Eastern question, so far as this country is concerned, no definite announcement could be made at present. He added that there had been no official confirmation received at the State Department of any decision reached by the Japanese Government regarding joint intervention in Siberia.

While it is true that the State Department is reticent on this question, there is a strong feeling in Washington that satisfactory progress is being made toward an understanding between this government and the Japanese Government on the question of intervention in the Far East.

The dispatches from Japan are in some quarters interpreted as being in the nature of a feeler, and developments of importance are expected. In view, however, of the fact that the adoption of military measures is under consideration, it is easy to understand the unwillingness of officials here to give definite information as to what exactly the next move will be, and until more definite information comes from Japan it is not at all likely that the United States Government will have anything to say on the matter.

MR. BAKER WILL  
STATE DECISION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Whether professional baseball playing is a useful occupation under the army "work or fight" order has been decided by Secretary Baker and an announcement will be made today at the War Department.

It is understood the secretary's decision was reached in the appeal of Catcher E. W. Ainsmith, the Washington American player, who recently was ordered by a local draft board to seek a new position.

No intimation has been given of the nature of the decision, further than Mr. Baker's statement some time ago that full consideration would be given to the effect upon the business built up by organized baseball.

Baseball men are basing their hope for a favorable ruling largely upon the decision classing moving picture actors, mechanics and other employees "as legitimate theatrical performers" engaged in productive occupation.

RULING ON FARES ON  
NEW HAVEN LINE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today ordered the New Haven Railroad to cease maintaining commutation and special fares for school children between Providence and points on its Bristol (R. I.) branch, when such commutation and special fares are lower than are now maintained for like service between Providence and Fall River, Mass. The fares as at present were declared in the commission's opinion to be unfair to South Swansea, Fall River and other towns on the Fall River branch of the road.

PROHIBITION URGED  
AS WAR MEASURE

OLD ORCHARD, Me.—Members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island gathered here today for the opening of the three-day session of the New England Interstate W. C. T. U. Institute. Advocacy of United States prohibition as a war measure was the keynote of addresses delivered by leaders in the organization. Miss Anna Adams Gordon, president of the national body, was present and addressed the delegates. The presidents of the four state organizations alternate as presiding officers.

## THIRTY YEARS FOR MINISTER

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Rev. Theodore Bussell, pastor of the German Lutheran church at Bristol, found guilty of seditious utterances, in the United States Court, was sentenced to 10 years, on each of three counts, in Atlanta penitentiary, by Judge H. B. Howe, today. The terms run concurrently. Before sentence was imposed, Judge H. B. Howe denied a motion to set aside the verdict.

## KING INTERVENS FOR BELGIANS

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—Intervention by King Alfonso has brought relief to eight Belgians upon whom the extreme penalty had been imposed by a German court at Brussels. This announcement is made by the Foreign Office.

PLEA FOR FINLAND  
IS MADE BY ENVOY

P. J. Valkeapää, of Finnish Senate, in United States to Awaken Interest in Country Now Throttled by Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Discussing the point of view and the sympathies of the people of Finland in the war, P. J. Valkeapää, representative of the Finnish Senate, on a visit to Boston, said that they were not pro-German, but pro-Finland. What they want most is to be able to maintain a government of their own. The Germans, he said, have proceeded on the plan of first spreading propaganda that the allied powers are enemies of Finland's independence, and then assuming the role of saviors of the country.

Because of the ambition of the Finns for their independence, there has been a tendency to lean toward those who appeared to be in sympathy with it, he said. As for the views of the United States, which might be expected to counteract this sentiment, they have not yet been definitely stated, he said, although he personally understood the attitude of the Administration to be one of friendliness for Finland.

Mr. Valkeapää came to the United States in February, his mission being to obtain food for Finland, if possible. The fact that the Germans have since obtained control of Finland, he said, has disposed of any prospect he might have had of success. His chief activity now, he said, is to obtain for Finland such help as he can of any character, and to rouse the enthusiasm of the Finns in the United States, as a body, for victory for the allied powers on the ground that in their triumph alone lies the hope of Finland's future. In the shipyard alone, he said, about 25,000 Finns are employed.

As a means of accomplishing this, and at the same time disseminating in the United States information concerning conditions in Finland, Mr. Valkeapää has organized the Finland Constitutional League of America. "When the Bolshevik rule was introduced in Russia, and Finland had declared itself an independent state," he says, "the Bolshevik emissaries, in conjunction with other enemies of her youthful independence, began a ruthless fight against Finland, spreading falsehood and slander wholesale in this country. Friends of Finland are hence at a loss in trying to form a correct estimate of the real situation, which is indeed of a most complicated character."

The league advocates a policy for the United States, directed at saving Russia, which would include the sending of food into Finland; the recognition of the Finnish Republic in its new boundaries, and an announcement of an intention to safeguard its absolute independence after the war; the sending of allied troops, by permission, to Murmansk, and making arrangements for their transportation by railroad wherever needed; economic and material help for Finland; an announcement to Russia of sympathy and an intention to aid in every way possible all factions opposed to German designs and encroachments—a program which, in its opinion, would furnish the Allies with a vantage ground from which they could effectively assist in the regeneration of Russia.

RECOGNITION FOR  
POLAND PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill for the recognition of Poland as an independent nation has been framed by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, under the chairmanship of Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska. As it was not possible to interview Senator Hitchcock on this new move by the Foreign Relations Committee, it is not known whether the bill was framed on the recommendation of the President or whether the initiative was taken by the committee. It is definitely known, however, that the Senator from Nebraska has discussed the matter with the President, and it is, therefore, taken for granted, that the action of the committee meets with the approval of the Administration. The action of the Senate committee is, it is believed, doubly interesting at this time, as it is a matter of common knowledge that the United States and the Allies are paying particular attention to the future of different nationalities bordering on and technically part of the Teutonic empires.

The bill, as drawn up by the Committee on Foreign Relations, authorizes the President to recognize the Polish National Committee, with headquarters in Paris, as the official representative of the Polish people, including Russian, Austrian and German Poles, and to receive diplomatic and consular representatives accredited to this country by the national committee, which for practical purposes would have official recognition as a friendly and independent government.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Laurence Binyon, keeper of the Oriental prints and drawings at the British Museum, is a well-known lyrical poet whose verses and art criticisms appear frequently in various London periodicals. Mr. Binyon recently delivered the Henriette Artz trust lecture, on "Aspects of Art," at the British Academy, when he took for his subject, "English Poetry in its Relation to Pictorial and Other Arts." While at Oxford Mr. Binyon competed successfully for the Newdigate prize, which he won for a poem on Persephone. His connection with the British Museum commenced in 1893 in the department of printed books. Two years later, he was transferred to the department of prints and drawings, and subsequently was appointed assistant keeper. Amongst Mr. Binyon's best known works are his "London Visions" and his "Odes." He has also written extensively on art, including a Catalogue of English Drawings in the British Museum, in six volumes. Last year, Mr. Binyon published a Catalogue of Japanese Woodcuts in the British Museum.

Judge Charles H. Darling of Burlington, Vt., who has announced his candidacy for Governor of Vermont, declaring himself in favor of nationwide prohibition, has held several public positions. He was Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, 1901-1905, and then was appointed Federal Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont. Prior to that time he had been a municipal judge for 15 years; President of the Village of Bennington in 1895; and member of the Vermont General Assembly, 1896-1897. He has been president of the Vermont Bar Association and the Vermont Society of Sons of the American Revolution; grand master of Masons of Vermont, and trustee of Tufts College, Medford, Mass.

Jacob Sloat Fassett of Elmira, N. Y., who delivered the "keynote" speech at the opening session of the New York Republican State Convention at Saratoga, has been prominently before the people for more than a quarter of a century. Following his graduation from the University of Rochester, he studied law and was admitted to practice. In 1880-81 he continued his law studies and the study of political economy at the University of Heidelberg, and later received the degree of LL. D. from Colgate. His marriage to a daughter of Judge E. B. Crocker, of California, led to his becoming extensively interested in ranching, mining, and banking in western sections of the United States. These interests he still retains. His first political office was that of district attorney of Chemung County, New York. He was a member of the New York State Senate from 1884 to 1891. In 1891 he was the Republican nominee for the governorship of his State, and from 1905 to 1911 he represented the Thirty-third New York District in Congress. He was secretary of the Republican National Committee from 1888 to 1892. For many years he was proprietor of the Elmira Daily Advertiser.

Dr. Walter Van Fleet, to whom has been awarded the George Robert White Medal of Honor for the year 1918, by the trustees of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in recognition of his hybridization of plants, is connected with the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. He is associated especially with the department which has to do with horticultural and pomological investigations, and is best known in connection with his work of hybridization of roses. Since the beginning of the war he has been actively interested in the hybridization of grain, particularly wheat and barley, as well as other food plants. He is a native of Piermont, N. Y.

Robert Lee Williams, Governor of Oklahoma, who is said to be the choice of both Senators Owen and Gore of that state to succeed Ralph E. Campbell as United States judge for the eastern district of Oklahoma, served for nearly eight years as a Justice of the Supreme Court of his state before assuming the office of Governor, which he now holds. Governor Williams is a Democrat, and has served on both the state and national central committees. He is a native of Alabama. He was graduated from colleges in his state, and was admitted to the bar in 1891. In 1896 he settled in Atoka, and later in Durant, when Oklahoma was still Indian Territory. His permanent residence is in Durant.

MASSACHUSETTS  
AUTOS BREAK LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Many Massachusetts motorists are declared to be using headlights which do not comply with the laws of the State or of Connecticut relative to glaring rays, and officials of Connecticut have issued a warning that they will make arrests of offenders. In a communication asking the cooperation of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, Robert B. Stoeckel, Connecticut Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, says 50 to 100 cars, bearing Massachusetts number plates, and which have not complied with the law, use Connecticut highways every night.

FIRST DESTROYER IN  
FLEET LAUNCHED

U. S. S. Delphy Takes Water at Yard Which Was but a Marsh Last October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

QUINCY, Mass.—A launching of more than usual interest occurred on Thursday evening, when the U. S. S. Delphy, the first of the fleet of destroyers to be built at the Squantum works of the Fore River Plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, was sent into the water. It is expected that other destroyers will follow at the rate of one every eight days.

The special significance attached to the occasion arose largely from the circumstances that attended it. The construction of the Squantum plant, designed entirely for the building of destroyers to defeat Germany's submarines, was one of the achievements of the United States since entering the war.

On Oct. 7 last the site was a marsh. On that day work began. Now there are numerous buildings of steel and concrete, each occupying acres of ground; many covered ways, where the rattle of riveters and clang of hammers keep up an incessant clamor; and a force of about 5500 men. There was also the rapidity of construction of the vessel. The contract was signed Dec. 6, when the plant itself was little more than begun. The builders assured the Navy Department that they could launch the first destroyer in nine months; the Delphy went down the ways on Thursday evening seven months and 12 days after the signing of the contract. She will be in commission in six weeks. It used to take two years to build a destroyer.

Because of these things—and because of everything the little destroyer represented—the company and the workmen made of the launching an event. The workmen's families, and many guests of prominence—the total number, it was said, being about 15,000—were invited. The honor of naming the vessel was given to Mrs. W. S. Sims, the wife of Vice-Admiral Sims, in command of the fleet of the United States in European waters, to whom the Delphy, in all probability, presently will be assigned.

Beside the Delphy, as it stood on the ways ready for launching, were other destroyers in process of building, half hidden by the staging built about them. The men on the nearest vessel laid down their tools and watched the preparations. Men from other destroyers and elsewhere in the yard climbed into the steel framework of the shed and looked down on the scene from above. High over the Delphy a traveling crane waited, holding a big flag poised above her. Across the bows of the Delphy, drawn taut on either side, was another flag.

Half an hour before the launching, the beating of sledges, showing that the carpenters were knocking out the wedges beneath the stern, sounded from the dim recesses under the keel. This done, they drove in the wedges that raised the bows.

Just at 7:15 the piece of scantling that held the vessel was sawed apart; it began to move; Mrs. Sims, on the platform against the bows, spoke the words that named it; and then away it went, while the traveling crane

above moved with it, drawing the flag, clear to the farthest extent of the shed, the band meanwhile playing the Star-Spangled Banner, the crowd cheering, and all the craft in the water united in a chorus of welcoming whistles.

NEW ENGLAND COAL  
DEALERS PENALIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—New England coal dealers who did not heed the warning sent to 750 of them by wire to file the weekly reports by July 10, have had their coal supply cut off. Letters were forwarded by the United States Fuel Administrator on Thursday to state fuel administrators directing them to have the coal sent to dealers, who had failed to report, reconditioned to dealers in the same town, who had obeyed instructions. The state administrators were furnished with a list of the dealers: Three in Connecticut, 20 in Massachusetts, 37 in Maine, three in New Hampshire, two in Vermont and five in Rhode Island.

In his letter Mr. Garfield says: "It is extremely important that we impress all these dealers with the importance of mailing report cards promptly each week, and there is no more forcible way of bringing this home to them than by stopping their shipments when they fail to do their part."

COURT UPHOLDS BAN  
ON HEARST PAPERS

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—A decision of Supreme Court Justice J. Addison Young, in Westchester County, yesterday, leaves the local authorities of Mt. Vernon free to enforce the ordinance barring the Hearst and German-language newspapers from the city.

The decision was given by Justice Young on the application of Corporation Counsel Esser of Mt. Vernon for judgment on the pleadings against the Hearst newspapers. Its effect was to override the temporary injunction granted by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich in New York County.

Following the receipt of the news of the decision, Alderman William G. Dawson, who introduced the ordinance, prepared a call for a meeting of citizens to be held at the City Hall of Mt. Vernon on Monday evening. In his statement the alderman said there was no doubt that the ordinance passed by the aldermen represented the patriotic sentiment of the city.

ANOTHER FUSION OF  
BANKS IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Lloyd's Bank announces that it will absorb the Capital and Counties Bank and acquire control, by exchange of shares, of the National Bank of Scotland and the London and River Plate Bank.

The deposits of these concerns aggregate more than £300,000,000, and they thus become one of the largest banking organizations in the world.

## ANOTHER RECONSTRUCTION UNIT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The surgeon-general announced today that another unit of reconstruction aides had been selected for service in France. All the members are women.

DOMESTIC COAL  
PRICES ADVANCE

Anthracite Increases 75 Cents the Ton Tomorrow by Permission of Fuel Administrator—Rising Costs Given as Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Giving as their reason the increase in freight rates which went into effect last month and the steadily mounting cost of labor, the Boston Fuel Committee, with the approval of James J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator of New England, has advanced the price of broken, egg, stove and chestnut coal from \$10.25 to \$11 a ton. The new prices became effective Saturday. These prices include delivery but not basketing.

The statement given out at the Fuel Administrator's office declares that the reduction in the price of coal at the mines of 30 cents a ton in April, was partially offset by the 15 cents increase in freight rates at that time and additional increases since, and was further nullified by the increased proportion of "independent" coal coming to Boston, which costs more than the regular "company" coal, so-called.

The "independent" coal is mined by companies not affiliated with the railroads, and by a regulation of the President, of the United States promulgated last summer, these concerns are allowed a price at the mines of 75 cents in excess of the price fixed for the so-called "company" coal. The increased cost of handling by the dealers is another important factor, according to the report, which also states that there has been an increase of 30 cents a ton in the freight rates of coal carried in barges owned or controlled by the railroads.

In the case of small lots of domestic size of anthracite coal no substantial increase in price will be made. Hard coal will be obtainable under the new schedule in lots of 100 pounds or less at practically the old figures and the price of bituminous coal is unchanged.

The new price schedule is as follows:

"Broken, egg, stove and chestnut, \$11 per net ton delivered but not basketed."

"Peg \$10 per net ton delivered but not basketed."

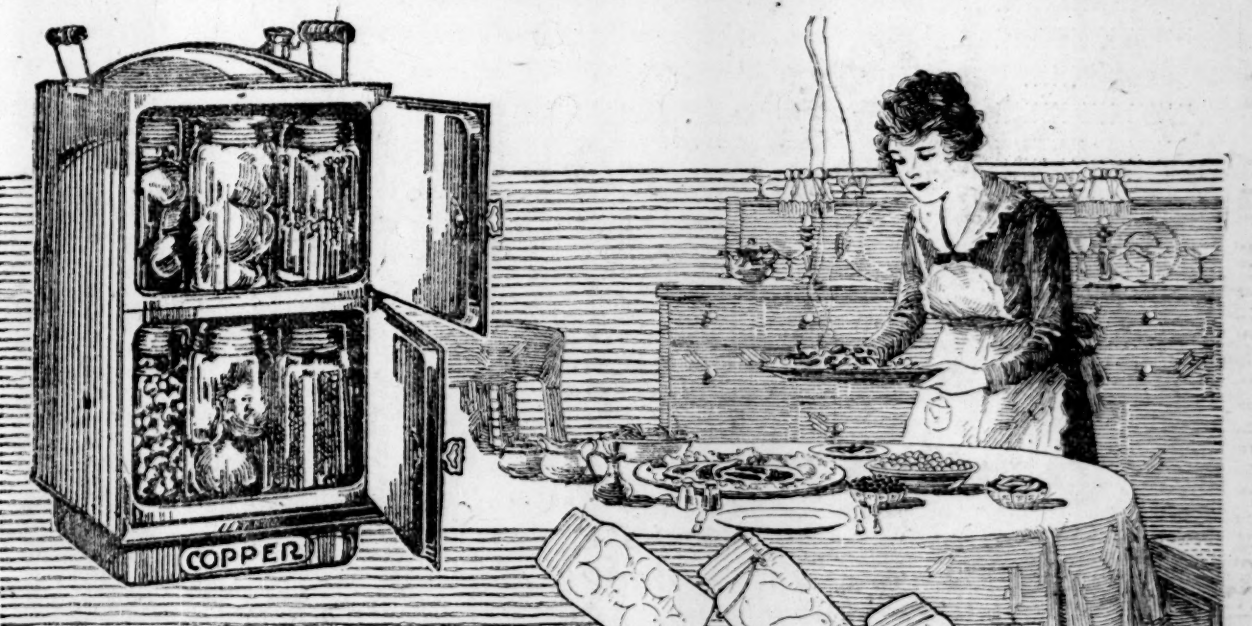
"Buckwheat No. 1 \$9.50 per net ton delivered but not basketed."

"Basketing 40 cents per net ton. Additional fractional ton deliveries, 15 cents per half ton; 13 cents per quarter ton." The maximum foregoing prices will be \$1 less per net ton if customer calls for them with his own vehicle.

The schedule for anthracite coal, steam sizes, is as follows: "All grades, \$7.50 per net ton, delivered but not basketed."

The schedule for bituminous coal is as follows: "All grades, \$10.25 per net ton, delivered but not basketed."

The schedule for coke is as follows: "All grades under the general ruling of the United States Fuel Administration under date of Nov. 17, 1917, to have the same maximum price as that for anthracite coal, that is, \$11 per net ton delivered but not basketed."

How to Have  
Abundant Food for the Home

HERE is a most convenient and practical way to observe food and fuel conservation. It is approved by government and canning experts. With Conservo you may can 14 quart jars of fruit and vegetables at one time—you can cook an entire meal over one burner of your stove. Conservo cooked meals are delicious, wholesome. Foods are cooked in their own moisture without adding water, thus valuable mineral salts and juices are saved, and shrinkage in meats prevented.

**CONSERVO**  
CONSERVES FUEL — FOOD — TIME

You can prepare the daily meals and also do canning at the same time in Conservo. You can put up a large amount of fruits and vegetables this summer with hardly any extra effort. Conservo saves fuel because it enables you to prepare an entire meal over one burner. Constant watching is not necessary. Put in the food, and you can attend to other affairs without constant care, because food can't burn in Conservo.

Conservo saves fuel; gives you more time and comfort; better cooking; and lessens cooking difficulty.

**FREE:** Valuable Book, "Secrets of Cold-Pack Canning," gives full information for canning all fruits, vegetables, meats, etc., and a number of delicious Conservo cooking recipes.

TOLEDO COOKER COMPANY, -Dept. 223, TOLEDO, OHIO

Wheatless Day and Every Day  
Eat Cream of Rye  
delicious in a dozen ways  
The right food for everybody  
Your grocer has it—Try the recipes on the package  
MINNEAPOLIS CEREAL CO., Inc. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.







## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BOSTON & MAINE.  
AFFAIRS IMPROVE

Earnings Are Larger and Operating Ratio Is Reduced Substantially—Big Improvements Are Planned by the Company

BOSTON, Mass.—Earnings of the Boston & Maine in the last three months have shown marked improvement. At the end of the first quarter of this year the road was struggling under an operating deficit of close to \$1,500,000. It must be remembered that January and February were periods of severe weather conditions, the like of which had never before been witnessed. During this period the road was both swamping and borrowing coal in order to keep the 40 coaling points on its 2300 miles supplied and at the same time aid its less fortunate neighbor the Maine Central. In fact, during this time all New England railroads clubbed together and pooled their coal supplies, so to speak, that none might be compelled to cease operations.

With the advent of spring came relief. The road was able to make needed repairs to roadbed and equipment that had greatly run down. At the end of April the company earned a net operating profit of \$516,463. Operating ratio that month was 82 per cent, a drop of 23 per cent from that of January.

May did even better with a net operating profit of \$589,360. Thus in two months the road pulled down its deficit from \$1,492,718 to \$386,895. It is believed June will show a profit of more than \$600,000, which should leave a balance of approximately \$225,000 net for the quarter.

The following table shows operating ratios for the first six months of 1918, or how many cents were required in expenses compared with every dollar received:

January	111%
February	105
March	90
April	82
May	80
June	78

On June 26 Boston & Maine began paying back-pay to its employees in conformity with the order of Director General McAdoo. This is a process of slow accounting and intricate details. The original order provided for wage increases ranging as high as 43 per cent; was retroactive to Jan. 1 from time of payment and was to be minus any wage advances received by the employee subsequent to December, 1915.

At Lowell, Mass., Boston & Maine is to spend approximately \$1,000,000 in the construction of a new round-house and in expanding terminal facilities and yard that will eliminate much of the present congestion. These improvements are part of the \$10,000,000 program of expenditure, payment of which has been practically guaranteed by the railroad administration in the event of the road's inability to meet its obligation. Many repairs are under way on rolling stock and roadbed which are expected to be reflected in freer movement of freight and lower costs.

The next six months are expected to be epochal in the history of Boston & Maine. Federal Manager Pollock is accomplishing results.

BATTERY CONCERN  
EARNINGS HIGHER

Electric Storage Company's Net for Six Months Greater Than for Same Period in 1917

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The net earnings of the Electric Storage Battery Company for six months ending June 30, 1918, were larger than for the corresponding period in 1917, and the financial position of the concern is much stronger than at the beginning of this year. There are more than \$10,000,000 unfilled orders on its books, and the plant continues to run day and night.

So strong is the treasury position, working capital borrowed on notes last October having been turned over profitably, that it is planned to pay off \$1,600,000 of the notes in cash at maturity next October and not renew them. There is an option on retiring the remaining \$1,000,000 notes, which do not mature for another year, but it is a question whether the option will be exercised. Most corporations prefer to hold themselves strong in liquid capital in these times.

At the beginning of 1918 cash receivables were approximately \$3,000,000 and current liabilities only \$1,000,000. The excess of cash assets at present is greater than this.

For the last half year it is believed profits were nearer \$1,500,000 than \$1,000,000, as it is known they exceeded the \$1,207,061 before federal taxes, earned in the first half of 1917. After taxes, in the full year 1917, earnings were slightly more than \$2,000,000, or 12½ per cent on \$16,129,925 stock.

In addition to government contracts for batteries for submarines, submarine chasers, wireless, telephone and searchlight equipments, etc., the Electric Storage Battery Company is doing other work considered of national importance. This includes batteries for trucks used at industrial plants and piers, and for mining locomotives.

The company is feeling the shortage in labor, but has managed to make new production records. All factory additions completed some months ago are being utilized.

NEW FINANCING OF  
EDISON ELECTRIC

BOSTON, Mass.—Proceeds from the new issue of \$3,000,000 Edison Electric notes will finance additional facilities for the company's largely increased business. During the past dozen years Edison's business has been growing at an average rate of approximately 10 per cent. For the last month its output has been increasing considerably over 20 per cent, and there is every expectation that it will reach 30 per cent in the course of a few months. A good part of this increase represents increased requirements of the United States Government for electric current at the Watertown Arsenal and the "Victory" plant at Squantum.

A new 30,000-kilowatt steam turbine absolutely needed for the winter of 1919 will cost approximately \$2,200,000. Additional transmission lines already definitely located will, it is estimated, cost about \$600,000, and it has been deemed wise to have resources beyond this sufficient to give the company at least another \$500,000 for transmission work which is sure to come but the location of which is still indefinite.

Gross earnings of the Edison Company for the year to June 30 totaled \$5,623,605, an increase of 4.2 per cent over the previous year, notwithstanding the adverse effects of the war. Net earnings for the period are expected to aggregate \$3,900,000 applicable to fixed charges. Interest charges for the year were about \$700,000 and the regular 12 per cent dividend on the capital stock was \$2,703,360, leaving a surplus of around \$500,000 after dividends.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Thursday afternoon two more schooners arrived at the Fish Pier with fresh groundfish. They were: The Elva L. Spurling with 23,400 pounds, and the Hortense with 26,400 pounds. The same afternoon the schooner Good Luck arrived with 60,000 pounds of fresh mackerel, and 20 barrels salt. One vessel brought in swordfish; it was the schooner Albert W. Black with 72 fish.

Today six boats have arrived at the Fish Pier with fresh groundfish. The vessels are: The Rebecca, 33,720 pounds; steamer Walrus, 361,300; F. J. O'Hara Jr., 77,500; Hortense, 26,300; Muriel, 44,600; Valerie, 37,500 pounds.

Only one boat has arrived with mackerel. This is the schooner Mary E. Hart with 50,000 pounds large and medium fresh. Two schooners have brought in swordfish this morning. They are: The Cruiser with 30 fish and the Topsail Girl with 55 fish and one porpoise.

Wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Steak cod \$7.66@10.33; market cod \$4.50@6; haddock \$4@6; steak pollock \$5.80; swordfish \$22.50.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Good stocks reported today are: The schooner Mildred Robinson, mackerel fishing, \$11,685, crew \$283; Teazer, \$11,075, crew \$275; offre, \$8300, crew \$195.

TO WORK KOREAN MINE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Arrangements have been made to work a gold and silver mine in the Yangtek district of Korea, with a capital of 1,000,000 yen, 200,000 yen being subscribed by Koreans and the rest by Americans. Preparation is now being made to erect a refinery. The mine is believed to be exceedingly rich in gold and silver, the vein of ore being from 11 to 23 feet in thickness.

BAR SILVER PRICES  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver, 99½ cents, unchanged.

## FAIR FOOD PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Potatoes have been put back on the weekly list of fair food prices for the consumer issued by the Massachusetts Food Administration. Otherwise there is no change in the list compared with last week.

The figures in the second column represent prevailing prices, not the lowest and highest, which wholesalers are charging retailers. Those in the third column are based upon them, and are prices which the retailers are justified in charging.

Commodity	Retailer Pays—	Consumer should pay—
White Flour	\$1.45-\$1.55 per 34 bbl. (bag)	\$1.60-\$1.70 per 34 bbl. (bag)
White Flour	\$1.40-\$1.50 per 34 bbl. (bag)	7-7½ cents per lb.
Corn Meal, yellow	\$5-\$5.75 per 100 lbs.	6-7½ cents per lb.
Flour	\$10.90-\$12.30 per bbl.	7-7½ cents per lb.
Potato, in bulk	14-14½ cents per lb.	18-20 cents per lb.
Potato, in package	15½-17 cents per pkg.	20-22 cents per pkg.
Barley, in bulk	\$11.30-\$13.52 per bbl.	6½-8½ cents per lb.
Cornstarch	1 lb. pkg., full weight, 8-9 cents per pkg.	10-12 cents per pkg.
Rolled Oats	In bulk \$5.25-\$6.25 per 90 lb.	7½-9 cents per lb.
In 20 oz. pkg.	\$3.30-\$3.50 per 3-doz. cs.	11-13 cents per pkg.
Hominy, in bulk	\$5.65-\$6.60 per 100 lbs.	7½-9 cents per lb.
Rice:		
Fancy Head Honduras	In bulk \$9.33-\$11 per 100 lbs.	12-15 cents per lb.
Blue Rice	In bulk \$9.50-\$10 per 100 lbs.	11-13 cents per lb.
Broken Rice	In bulk \$8.25-\$9 per 100 lbs.	10-11 cents per lb.
Sugar		
Granulated, in bulk	7-8 cents per lb.	8½-9 cents per lb.
Granulated, in pkg.	8-9 cents per lb.	9-9½ cents per lb.
Prunes:		
40-50	14½-15½ cents per lb.	17-19 cents per lb.
70-80	9½-10½ cents per lb.	12-14 cents per lb.
90-100	8½-9 cents per lb.	10-12 cents per lb.
Seeded Raisins, fancy	11-12 cents per 15-oz. pkg.	14-16 cents per pkg.
Seedless Raisins, Cal.	12½-13½ cents per pkg.	15-18 cents per pkg.
Beans:		
California Pea	14-15½ cents per lb.	16-19 cents per lb.
Lima	14½-15 cents per lb.	18-20 cents per lb.
Pinto	10½-11 cents per lb.	13-14 cents per lb.
Canned Salmon:		
Alaska Pink	\$2.10-\$2.25 per doz. cs.	20-22 cents per can.
Fancy Red	\$2.85-\$3 per doz. cs.	28-30 cents per can.
Evaporated Milk, tall pint cans	\$5-\$5.60 per 4-doz. cs.	13-15 cents per pint.
Condensed Milk, full size, 14-oz. can	\$7.15-\$7.60 per 4-doz. cs.	16-19 cents per can.
Corn Syrup, 1½ lb. cans	\$2.73 per 2-doz. cs.	14-16 cents per can.
Corn Oil, quart cans	\$6.95 per 1-doz. cs.	65-70 cents per quart.
Corn Oil, pint cans	\$7.50 per 2-doz. cs.	25-35 cents per pint.
Lard Substitute:		
1 lb. tin	\$10.17-\$10.53 per 3-doz. cs.	32-34 cents per tin.
Cottonseed Oil:		
Medium size	\$3.85 per 1-doz. cs.	80-90 cents per tin.
Small size	\$3.85 per 2-doz. cs.	40-47 cents per tin.
New Potatoes	\$5-\$6.25 per bbl.	4½-5 cents per lb.
	\$5-\$6.25 per bbl.	65-75 cents per peck.

CROP CONDITIONS  
AVERAGING WELL

Now That Wheat Prices Have Been Fixed, Indications Are That the New Crop Will Move Freely to Market

CHICAGO, Ill.—Western farmers are doing their duty as farmers, not only in enlarging productive areas, improving tillage and diversifying output, but also by freely marketing their products. As business men they are buying freely things they need, while curtailing their wants. As good citizens, they are also absorbing war bonds and savings stamps.

Large primary receipts of grain followed the fixing of wheat prices on the basis which had been expected by the grain trade, which is substantially the old basis, stretched to include freight rate advances. The largest run of wheat in July was 21,100,000 bushels in 1914. Five leading winter wheat markets—Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Toledo and Baltimore—received 6,440,000 bushels in July last year. In 1914, which was the big year, owing to the large crop and early harvest, receipts were 42,880,000 bushels, Chicago getting about one-half.

Crop conditions are averaging very well. Cool weather retarded the growth of corn, but there is plenty of time for that crop. Canada's spring wheat crop has lost fully one-tenth of its early high record promise on account of drought, and may not equal last year's yield, despite the enlarged acreage. Winter wheat in the United States suffered similarly, as indicated by the government's July crop report, but private reports show much of its loss regained this month. As the result of rains and good wheat-growing weather, crop experts here say this country's total wheat crop has recovered all of the 40,000,000 bushels charged off for June by the Department of Agriculture.

Now that the prices of wheat are settled on the basis of \$2.26 for No. 1 grades at Chicago, or more than double the usual price under normal conditions, but perhaps only one-half the price which an open market would establish, many expect further advances in prices of coarse grains. Short sellers who work more on the theory of price levels than on actual conditions occasionally get quick breaks but they do not last long, and the upward swings that follow are so rapid that they frequently cause profits to disappear, trades run into losses, and make speculative operations unsatisfactory.

Threshing of winter wheat is progressing rapidly and indications are that new grain will move freely. Railroads have a good supply of cars, every facility being offered for the rapid movement of the new grain to the mills and market centers. Premiums over government prices have receded sharply and with a large movement it may require greatly increased demand to sustain a higher level than the government basis.

Corn prices have advanced more than 33 cents for July and 32½ cents for August from the low point. Crop condition is the highest since 1909. An advance of 3½ bushels an acre from July to October means more than 339,000,000 bushels, so that there can be a loss in condition of nine points without the aggregate crop being below 3,000,000,000 bushels. Prospects of "bumper" oats are gone, but there will be plenty.

A good feeling exists in the provision trade, although speculative business in hog products is not heavy. Government requirements are large, and consumption generally is regarded as rather above the average, all things considered. There are liberal supplies in the United States and conditions abroad are said to be

more satisfactory. It is said that the government has paid a good price for 100,000,000 pounds of bacon bought a week ago. Figures are not given out. Government business always requires extra handling, so a price is made to cover all costs.

## REAL ESTATE

Benjamin Low has transferred to Sarah Barker the 1244 square feet of land at 73 Allen Street, between Brighton and Charles streets, on which is a five-story brick building. The total valuation is \$8900 with \$3700 on the land.

## SOUTH END SALE

The 3½-story swell-front brick building with basement at 14 Rutland Street, corner of Cumston Street, has been transferred to Edgar P. Benjamin by Edith Yates. There are 1029 square feet of land assessed at \$2100 and the total rating is \$6500.

## CHARLESTOWN TRANSFERS

George M. Whitcomb has sold to the Columbia Motors, Inc., the property at 34-36 South Eden Street, near Rutherford Avenue, containing 2642 square feet of land and frame buildings. The total valuation is \$3400 with \$2200 on the land.

The frame building at 118 Bartlett Street, near Walker Street, has been transferred by George A. Nelson to Augusta A. Ingalls, who retransferred it to James Scannell. The total valuation is \$1500 and the 1250 square feet of land is valued at \$1000.

## LYNN TRANSACTION

Augustus F. Arnold of Boston purchased Thursday afternoon the five-story brick and steel building at the junction of Exchange and Spring streets in Lynn, known as the Proctor Building. The sale was at public auction and was sold for \$38,000. It was subject to a 4½ per cent mortgage of \$62,000, making the total price \$100,000. There are 94,000 square feet of land and the rentals are about \$12,000 a year. It was assessed at \$100,000.

## NEW ISSUE

SUSQUEHANNA  
ROAD'S DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Buffalo & Susquehanna Corporation has declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent on the common stock, payable July 27 to holders of record of voting trust certificates July 20. As heretofore announced, the corporation applied to the Railroad Administration for approval of the payment of dividends on its common stock at the rate of 7 per cent a year, and has received in response to this application a telegram stating there is no objection to the declaration at this time of a dividend of 1¼ per cent. "This rate, however, is not to be taken as a criterion for further disbursements." In February a dividend of 1¼ per cent was declared on Buffalo & Susquehanna common stock and last November 1¼ and 2 per cent extra was declared.

## RECORD STEEL PAYROLL

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The June payroll in the Youngstown steel district was \$7,054,167, the largest in the history of the city. For the first half of 1918 a total of \$37,570,165 was disbursed. The June payroll exceeds May by nearly \$150,000. The wage disbursement for the last half of the year will exceed the first six months, other conditions being equal. From all indications, the payroll for the year will be nearly \$85,000,000. Employees in local plants are assured of steady work through the summer and fall, because all mills and other plants are rushed with government contracts.

## BUILDING STATISTICS

Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:  
CONTRACTS AWARDED TO DATE  
1918 ..... \$77,902,000 1909 ..... \$9,176,000  
1917 ..... 111,964,000 1908 ..... 30,884,000  
1916 ..... 114,830,000 1907 ..... 73,592,000  
1915 ..... 96,202,000 1906 ..... 63,938,000  
1914 ..... 98,843,000 1905 ..... 58,768,000  
1913 ..... 92,427,000 1904 ..... 48,729,000  
1912 ..... 110,142,000 1903 ..... 51,662,000  
1911 ..... 81,388,000 1902 ..... 69,523,000  
1910 ..... 81,789,000 1901 ..... 65,534,000

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, July 19

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany, Ga.—P. Feingold; U. S. Allentown, Pa.—H. L. Mohr of Lehigh Shoe & Rubber Co.; U. S. Baltimore—J. H. Klunk; Essex. Butte, Mont.—E. A. Myers of Symonds Dry Goods Co.; Essex. Chicago—C. W. T. Koch; U. S. Chicago—Oscar Hager; Bellevue. Chicago—Phil Karl, H. J. Erwood and O. de Foy, of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Essex. Chicago—S. O. Barton, of Harrison Barton Shoe Co.; Tour. Cienfuegos, Cuba—J. Vasquez of Ruloba & Co.; Room 429, 207 Essex Street. Cleveland—W. I. Lyons of Cady Iverson & Co. Columbia, S. C.—W. D. Lever; Essex. Grand Rapids, Mich.—S. Krause, of Kirth, Krause & Co.; U. S. Havana, Cuba—E. J. Garcia & A. Iglesias; U. S. Havana, Cuba—J. del Carro, of Ussia Vinet & Co.; U. S. Havana, Cuba—J. Viegas of Viegas & Co.; Lenox. Havana, Cuba—R. Abadin of Ramon Abadin & Co.; U. S. Havana, Cuba—Ramon Poblet of Poblet & Mundet Co.; 82 Lincoln Street. Jacksonville, Fla.—J. J. Jordan; U. S. Kansas City, Mo.—E. L. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Tour. Milwaukee—Frank Behling; U. S. Nashville, Tenn.—L. M. Hollins, of Hollins, Son & Co.; U. S. New York City—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 112 Lincoln Street. Philadelphia—A. G. Kuenzel; U. S. Philadelphia—E. Anthony of E. T. Anthony & Co.; U. S. Philadelphia—Frank Hoffman of Marsters & Hoffman; Adams. Philadelphia—J. Divac; U. S. Philadelphia—S. Berger; U. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.—Edward Tobey of Kaufmann; U. S. Pittsburgh—G. H. Hellegan of J. Hellegan Shoe Co.; U. S. Saginaw, Mich.—H. Hillman of Metzger Alderton Shoe Co.; Lenox. San Francisco—George R. Weeks; Tour. San Francisco—John T. Reedy of The Emporium; U. A. A. J. San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor, of Philadelphia Shoe Store; Essex. St. Louis—J. G. Samuels, of Samuels Shoe Co.; Essex. St. Louis—William Levy of F. Levy & Co.; U. S.

Tacoma, Wash.—F. L. Kellogg, of Stilson, Kellogg Shoe Co.; 167 Lincoln Street.

LEATHER BUYERS

Auburn, N. Y.—C. W. Ross and G. A. Husk, of Dana, McCarthy & Co.; Essex. Frankfort, Ky.—J. F. Montgomery of Hoge Montgomery Co.; Adams. London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, Agt. British Purchasing Commission; Tour. Pontiac, Ill.—Mr. Reynolds of Legg & Reynolds.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

## CHINA OFFERS FLOUR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is no novelty to the world trade that China is offering flour to foreign markets, including those of America. Cultivation of wheat has become an established industry in many portions of China, particularly in Manchuria, and flour mills with American machinery have recently been increasing. In 1915 exports to Hong Kong, Singapore, Dutch East Indies and other ports totaled 193,318 barrels. Since then the amount has increased rapidly. Large supplies are available for export, but high freight rates have stood in the way. The latest offering is \$2.50 per 100 pounds at Chinese ports.

## WRIGHT-MARTIN PLANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Large orders for shop equipment, calling for expenditures of more than \$1,000,000, have been placed by the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation to enable it to increase its output of Hispano-Suiza motors at both the Long Island City and New Brunswick (N. J.) plants.

## WORKERS' PROFITS RISE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Earnings of workers in cotton manufacturing establishments increased 54 per cent between May, 1916, and May, 1918. The average full time of weekly earnings was 15 per cent higher in 1916 than in 1913 and 27 per cent higher than in 1911.

# \$10,000,000

## THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY

### Five-Year 7% Sinking Fund Gold Notes

Dated July 15, 1918

Due July 15, 1923

Callable either as a whole or in part for sinking fund at 101 and accrued interest. Interest payable without deduction for any Federal Income Tax, now or hereafter deductible, at the source, not in excess of 2%.

## CAPITALIZATION.

(Upon Completion of Present Financing)

	Authorized	Outstanding
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1946.	\$12,000,000	\$8,747,300
7% Sinking Fund Notes, due July 15, 1923 (this issue).	10,000,000	10,000,000
6% Preferred Stock.	2,000,000	2,000,000
7% Preferred Stock.	6,550,500	6,550,500
Common Stock.	11,449,500	11,449,500

The Cudahy Packing Company, originally organized in 1887, is one of the largest packing house concerns in the country, having plants in South Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, Wichita, Memphis, East Chicago, Ind., Salt Lake City, and Los Angeles, and distributing branch houses in 97 of the principal cities of the United States. The business has been successfully and profitably operated for 30 years.

While any of these Notes are outstanding the Company will not issue, guarantee or endorse any other bonds, debentures, long-time notes or similar securities, except for the acquisition of additional property and except, "purchase money" obligations.

The Company agrees to maintain net quick assets equal to at least 200 per cent. of these Notes outstanding, and further agrees that during the life of these Notes its total quick assets shall always be at least 1½ times its total current liabilities,—all as carefully defined in the Trust Agreement.

"Net quick assets" (working capital) more than \$31,300,000, or more than 3 times the amount of these 5-year Notes.

"Fixed assets" (real estate, plants and equipment) are valued at more than \$13,900,000 on an ultra-conservative basis, making total net assets (after deducting all liabilities except funded debt) more than \$45,000,000, or 2.4 times the \$18,747,300 total funded debt including this issue. These assets do not include any valuation for patents, brands, trade marks or good will.

Net profits before deducting interest charges for the fiscal year ended October 27, 1917, were \$5,979,753, or 3.8 times the \$1,549,223 interest charges for that year. This is after deducting a reserve of \$1,090,000 for Federal income and excess profits taxes, and \$766,000 for depreciation.

Average net profits as above stated for last three fiscal years were 3.3 times all interest charges.

Indicated net profits for current fiscal year equal those of 1917.

Annual sinking fund of 15% of the total Notes issued (first payment on or before July 15, 1919) will retire at least \$1,500,000 of these Notes in each of the years 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922, thus paying off at least \$6,000,000, or 60% of the entire issue, before maturity.

Regular dividends on the preferred stocks and 7% per annum on the common stock are now being paid.

The business has shown steady growth:

Gross Sales, 1913,	\$104,408,789
1914,	109,121,449
1915,	116,162,156
1916,	133,960,986
1917,	184,611,000

## WE RECOMMEND THESE NOTES FOR INVESTMENT

Price 98 and accrued interest, yielding about 7½%

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO  
ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY  
THE MERCHANTS LOAN & TRUST CO

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security. Opinion No. A-953"



## LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

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**HOTEL PURITAN**  
390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

This Distinctive Boston House is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.

Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. For motorists, "Thirty Motor Runs Around Boston." Write me for them. It will be a pleasure to serve you in any way I can.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

Reasonable Rates  
Dependable  
Goodrich  
Service

To Your favorite  
**LAKE RESORT**

THE THRIFT WAY  
Via  
Goodrich  
Steamers

Go this fascinating way—the water way, the cool way, the quick way, the money saving way.

Goodrich  
Mackinac

**Cruise** \$26.00  
Meals and Berth Included

3-Day Lake Outing  
Friday 1 p.m. to  
Sunday 4:30 p.m.  
See scenic Wisconsin shoreline; picturesque Green Bay, Washington Island and its wild scenic grandeur and beautiful Mackinac Isle.

To GRAND HAVEN—Spring Lake—Daily  
To MUSKOGEE—Daily 7:45 p.m.—Sat. 10 p.m.  
To WHITE LAKE—3 p.m. Friday and Saturday, 8:30 a.m. Monday.

Connections with trains and interurbans. Automobiles and ferries.

Write for Free Vacation Guides  
"Michigan-Wisconsin Resorts"  
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PARK ROBBINS, G.P.A.,  
CHICAGO  
City Office, 58 W. Adams St.  
Decks: Foot Michigan Ave.  
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TICKET AGENT

THE THRIFT WAY  
Via  
Goodrich  
Steamers

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Goodrich  
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TICKET AGENT

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**Hotel Somerset**  
BOSTON, MASS.

Located on Commonwealth Av.  
adjoining the famous  
Fenway Park

European Plan: 300 rooms  
with bath and en-suites.  
The Hotel is especially adapted  
for receptions, weddings,  
dances and all public functions.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

NEW ENGLAND

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CHATHAM, MASS.

Mr. Farmer will take good care of  
you and give you the best of every-  
thing to eat.

J. P. FARMER, Prop.

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**Fare \$4.93**  
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The largest and most cozy steamer on inland waters of the world—Steamers "CITY OF BUFFALO" and "CITY OF ERIC". Leave Cleveland 9 p.m., arrive Buffalo 7:30 a.m. Leave Buffalo 9 p.m., arrive Cleveland 8:00 a.m. (U.S. Eastern Time)

Railroad tickets reading between Cleveland and Buffalo (either direction) accepted for transference on our steamer.

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Dept. H, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Boston, Mass.

Corner Beacon Street and Back Bay Park  
Overlooking Charles River and Fenway  
Cool, quiet and attractive, furnished or unfurnished suites for permanent or transient occupancy at moderate rates.

Dining Room operated entire year.  
Tel. B.B. 2376. HERBERT G. SUMMERS  
Also Operating

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On the Ocean Front  
Minot Postoffice, Mass. Tel. Scituate 850

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**Hotel Hemenway**  
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Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park  
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person, \$2.50 a day.  
Two persons, \$3.50 a day.  
Special weekly rates on application.  
No rooms without bath.  
L. H. TORREY, Manager.

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**THE COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL**  
ESTABLISHED 1911

COPLEY SQUARE  
BOSTON, MASS.

TARIFF  
Single Room with Bath: \$3 per day and upwards.  
Double Room with Bath: \$5 per day and upwards.

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Commonwealth Avenue at  
Dartmouth Street  
Boston is ideal as a summer resort because of its location as the Hub of New England. It is the natural radiating point to the thousand and one places of interest—Seashore, Country and Mountain—for which New England is famous.

ON "IDEAL TOUR."  
American and European Plan  
During Summer Months  
Send for illustrated booklet.  
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**Bretton Woods**  
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GOLF MOTORING HORSEBACK RIDING  
In the very shadow of Mount Washington, England, New Woodland Trails. Opened June 22.

**The Mount Pleasant**  
Closes Oct. 1.  
C. J. Dunphy, Mgr. F. B. Hanson, Res. Mgr.

**The Mount Washington**  
Opens July 1.  
D. J. Trudeau, Mgr. C. J. Root, Asst. Mgr.  
RAILROADS—Through service via N. H. N. H. & H. R. R., and B. & M. R. R.  
For information, rates, etc., address Hotels.

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**Riverbank Court Hotel**  
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Just across Harvard Bridge, 14 miles from Beacon St., Back Bay, Boston—opposite new Technology Building—30 min. to Boston business and theatre centers, trolley or subway. European Plan. Cafe year round—long distance telephone in all suites. Unfurnished suites of one, two and three rooms and bath may now be had for the coming year—also a few furnished suites for transients or season. Tel. Cambridge 2680.

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JEFFERSON WHITE MTS., N. H.

Hotel De Luxe of the Mountains  
Altitude 1600 Feet  
25 Mile Unobstructed View  
18 Hole Golf Course—One of the Finest in New Hampshire. Tennis, Horseback Riding, Woodland Trails. Accommodates 500. 165 Rooms with Private Bath.

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Open Until 8 W. 40th St., New York  
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A modern hotel noted for its generous hospitality.

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Women going to Boston will find the FRANKLIN SQUARE HOUSE one of the largest hotels in the world exclusively for women, a delightful place to stop. A maximum of comfort at a minimum of cost. Rates: American plan, 75 cents per day and up. Special rates, board and room by the week.

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**Exclusively for Women!**  
**HOTEL PRISCILLA**  
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Rates \$1.50 and up per day  
Private bath and long distance phone in every room

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Large, comfortable rooms.  
Suites with bath. Excellent table.  
Garage accommodations.  
Seventeen miles from Boston.  
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Cool, quiet and attractive, furnished or unfurnished suites for permanent or transient occupancy at moderate rates.

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Private bath and long distance phone in every room

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Large, comfortable rooms.  
Suites with bath. Excellent table.  
Garage accommodations.  
Seventeen miles from Boston.  
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Guide of Buffalo and  
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Sent free with the Compliments of  
this modern, fireproof hotel. Quietly,  
conveniently located. Ideal for  
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European plan. All  
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C. A. MINER  
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**GRAND VIEW HOTEL**  
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**FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT**  
All out of door Adirondack diversions. Circular.  
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Every Room With Bath and Shower  
\$1.50 to \$2.00 Per Day  
Home-like Restaurant With Moderate Prices  
OUR AIM IS TRUE SERVICE  
WILLIAM J. QUINN, JR.

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Light and German Streets  
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NEW—MODERN—FIREPROOF—CENTRAL  
Every bedroom has a private bath.  
Baths at 6:00 per day and up (with private bath).  
Every modern convenience.  
Dining Room—Grill Room—Roof Garden.  
F. W. BERGMAN, Managing Director.  
Formerly Manager Hotel Statler, Detroit.  
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ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Noted for its high  
standard of excellence,  
rooms en suite, private  
baths, running water in every  
room; superior cuisine; prompt ef-  
ficient service; one of the best located  
and the best run hotels for tourists.  
MORGAN & PARSONS

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**THE LAFAYETTE**  
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Exclusive patronage. Beautiful Southern  
corner and other suites with private bathrooms;  
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BACHELOR APARTMENTS  
with bath, meals and shower baths  
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER  
Season rates. White Service. Booklet.  
M. H. FROST, Owner and Mgr.

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BEACH  
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Located on the lake; two blocks from the  
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Centrally located, three minutes from  
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River. Near boating and bathing beach.  
Golf, Tennis, Canoeing, and all out-  
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HARVEY W. BLAIR, Proprietor.

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Fireproof, Elegant, Refined European Cuisine and  
Service. French  
Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well,  
1,000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs  
to and from all railway and steamship depots.  
Catering at all times and always to the  
comfort of guests.

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**NUECES HOTEL**  
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150 Miles from San Antonio  
SALT WATER BATHING  
SAILING BOATING  
PERPETUAL SUNSHINE  
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Cool, Restful Nights  
European Plan Fireproof  
Modern Throughout  
200 Rooms, 100 With Bath  
\$1.00 up.  
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**"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"**  
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An homelike Hotel with the essential  
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establishment.

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In estimating space, figure seven words to the  
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ADVANTAGES  
Cozy and homelike—excellent character of  
guests.  
American Plan: meals at fixed prices.  
Cooking by women, which insures whole-  
some and cleanliness.  
One or two room suites (furnished or un-  
furnished); have twice the floor space and  
closet room, and double the sunshine found  
in two-room apartments elsewhere.

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**The Fulton House**  
Principal Summer Hotel of MONTICELLO, N. Y.

91 miles by motor road from New York City.  
Elevation 1700 feet.  
Excellent Table—Select Patronage.  
Circular containing rates, map of motor  
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G. A. Mackie, Prop. Box 321, Monticello, N. Y.

NEW YORK

**Prince George Hotel**  
Fifth Ave. at  
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Announcing  
a Third  
Addition

WE extend to our many friends our sincere  
appreciation of the patronage which has made  
necessary a still further expansion, increasing our  
capacity to  
**1000 ROOMS**

The addition also includes large new dining rooms.  
The high degree of personal service so long char-  
acteristic of the Prince George Hotel will be  
zealously maintained.

Geo. H. Newton  
Manager  
Formerly of Park House, Boston, and  
Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York

Room and Bath, \$2 and up; Two Persons, \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, \$5 and up.

NEW YORK

**Hotel Majestic**  
COPELAND TOWNSEND  
Central Park West at 72nd St.  
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A Hotel of distinction  
For guests of discrimination  
With tariff in moderation

Readers of this paper appreciate the  
home atmosphere and refined environ-  
ment of The Majestic.  
Near the center of interest—Comfort-  
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NEW YORK

**HOTEL BELLECLAIRE**  
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Broadway at 77th St.  
Surface  
Cars at  
Door  
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Only a few minutes  
from the Shopping  
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District.

NEW YORK

**Hotel Manhattan**  
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MADISON AVENUE  
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One block from the Grand Central  
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Entrance to Subway and convenient  
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Within easy access of all places of  
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Rates from \$2.50 Per Day

JOHN M. E. BOWMAN, President.  
PAUL B. BODEN, Vice-President.

NEW YORK

**The BILTMORE**  
NEW YORK

One of America's Latest and Most  
Refined Hotels in the Very  
Center of New York  
Only hotel occupying an entire city  
block. Vanderbilt and Madison  
Aves., 42nd and 44th Sts., adjoining  
Grand Central Terminal.  
1000 rooms open to outside air.  
500 with bath.  
Room rates from \$2.50 per day  
Suites, 12 to 15 rooms for  
permanent occupancy. Large  
and small ball, banquet  
and dining salons, and  
suites especially private  
function.

John M. E. Bowman  
Pres.

Robert D. Blackman, Prop.

NEW YORK

**Park Avenue Hotel**  
Park Avenue (4th) 32d and 33d Streets  
Subway Station at the Door  
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Single Rooms \$1.50 per day upwards.

Advantages  
Close to amusement and shopping center.  
Unique dining loggia overlooking sunken  
palm garden.  
Orchestral music of highest order.  
GEORGE C. BROWN, Proprietor.

Other hotels in New York under same  
management: MAJESTIC, Central Park  
West at 72nd St.; HARGRAVE, 72nd St. at  
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MARTHA WASHINGTON, 29 East 29th St.  
(for women). Booklets sent free by apply-  
ing to any of above hotels.

NEW YORK

**Martha Washington**  
(JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE)  
29 East 29th Street, New York City

The Famous Hotel for Women

FROM our 500 spot-  
less rooms you may  
select one at \$1.50 per  
day and up; \$1.00  
per day each where sev-  
eral take a large room  
together. We serve an  
excellent Table d'hôte  
luncheon at 50 cents and  
dinner at 65 cents.

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## White Lunch



# THE FALL OF THE BASTILLE



INTERNATIONAL holidays are now in order, all democratic peoples being one in motives and ideals, and in the desire to commemorate each step that made for greater freedom and enlightenment among men! July 14 marks the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille and the ushering in of one of the most tremendous, most epoch-making changes in the last 600 years of history. The capture of this ancient stronghold, symbol as it was of the tyranny of the Bourbon kings, was but the first prominent outward manifestation of that long and painful

150,000 of these royal warrants were granted, though, of course, not nearly all could have been executed. Oftentimes these lettres de cachet, or sealed orders, were made out without bearing the names of the men whom they concerned; thus a regular trade in the warrants was carried on. They might always be purchased by the highest bidder, even when one did not chance to be a favorite of the King to whom the royal person distributed these warrants in blank.

Still, in spite of the apparently unlimited, despotic power of the King, public opinion did exercise an influence upon him; and this criticism and complaint of the sufferer and the reformer was growing fast and furiously. Not only were people learning to think for themselves, but they were

books, selling 22 editions in a year and a half. At the same time, Voltaire was busy with his attacks upon religious intolerance and political oppression. These speedily brought him to the Bastille, while his works were publicly burned; but Voltaire contrived his escape, fled the country and continued to "wield that terrible weapon of mockery" which Macaulay declared "made bigots and tyrants, who had never been moved by the wailing and cursing of millions, turn pale at his name." Rousseau, also, was most stirring in his insistence upon that social and political equality, the desire for which was rising among men, but of which the slightest visible sign came only long afterward, when the Revolution and its sequel, the Reign of Terror, were at an end. Highest and lowest alike felt that reform was bound to come soon; even Louis XVI was well-meaning enough and would have been glad to have righted the wrongs of his people, had he known how to do this in such a way as would necessitate little effort on his own part and less displeasure to the Queen who was always under Austrian influence. Did not Louis restore the Estates General to power, this body not having met once since it was dismissed 175 years before? Did he not start at once for Paris, after he had heard of the fall of the Bastille, fearlessly taking his place among his people in time of trouble? Did he not, even if out of fear, don a red, white and blue cockade, in witness of his democratic intentions?

HOWEVER, these signs of the King's good will did not suffice. Becoming alarmed by reports which reached his ears of democratic utterances in the National Assembly, Louis resolved to dismiss his unpopular minister, Necker, who, like his predecessor, Turgot, had been too forward in showing the nobility that it was no more than a hindrance to the country; this accomplished, the King meant secretly to gather a body of Swiss and German troops about Paris and Versailles, with the intention of later ordering them to move upon and break up the National Assembly. It was this news which reached Paris at about the time that troops in strange uniforms appeared upon the streets, creating an extraordinary feeling of apprehension. The people at once sought to arm themselves, preparatory to forming the National Guard, a body of militia in command of Lafayette.

On that Sunday, July 12, 1789, the crowd at the Palais Royal was even greater than usual, including among its numbers not only the ordinary loungers and workmen who were unemployed, but also many individuals of the more prosperous bourgeoisie class. All agreed that it was no longer possible to trust the King to carry out the reforms which he had promised, so much was he under the influence of the Queen and the courtiers who were resolved upon the reestablishing of the old order. Moreover, was not the dismissal of Necker, and the gathering of the troops under Marshal de Broglie witness enough, of the fact that the King had deserted them? The blaze of the mob's resentment was just ready to be fanned into lively flame by the burning words of Camille Desmoulins, mounted high upon a table in their midst. The great cry was that, being bereft of the King to whom they had always looked for succor, the people must help themselves. And to do this, they must have arms—always more arms. Just as Desmoulins finished his harangue, some one in the crowd called out: "What colors shall we wear? How shall we recognize each other?" In answer, Camille reached up and pulled a green branch from a tree in the court of the Palais. "Yes, green, green!" shouted the people and they all decked themselves out with waving branches and rushed off in pursuit of arms. That night was a wild and terrible one in Paris; no sort of order could be kept, the French Guards openly sympathizing with the

people. Mobs surged up and down the narrow streets, howling and threatening, looting shops, bakeries and taverns, marching this way and that in all manner of impromptu processions. All barriers were down; the people of Paris were swept away by contagious terror and passion and license. Nothing could be done to save Paris unless the citizens might be armed.

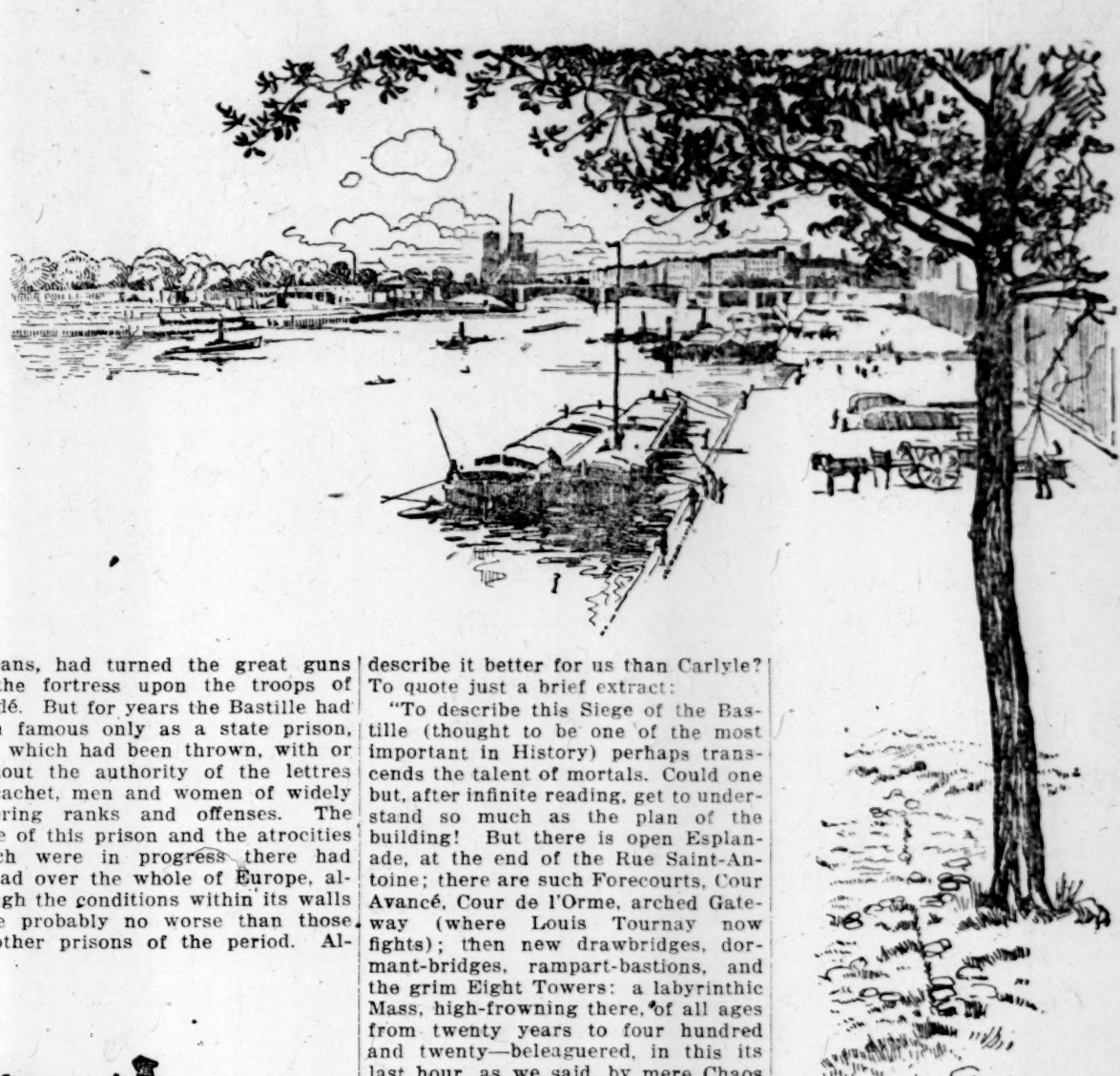
STRANGELY enough, order in a certain degree was restored, thanks to numerous of the staid and reasonable tradespeople who themselves formed a volunteer force and patrolled the streets; July 13 passed in comparative quiet and order, but it seemed to be understood by all that some step would be taken on July 14. On the morning of that day the city gates were closed; the mob, which had been trained and brought into a semblance of order, had grown until it swayed men of all classes and occupations, and as one man they set out to procure themselves arms. Two places seemed to offer the best opportunities for finding what they sought—one of these being the Hôtel des Invalides into which memorial to the glories of Louis le Grand one portion of the mob broke, ransacking it and seizing upon every weapon in the guardhouses or the museum. Then, with one accord, these armed men shouted: "To the Bastille!" to which another mob had flocked its way. So on they pressed toward this witness to the cruelty and oppression of the Bourbon kings.

This old fortress of the Faubourg St. Antoine had stood in its place ever since the reign of Charles V. A fine example of an ancient castle, it had

Orleans, had turned the great guns of the fortress upon the troops of Condé. But for years the Bastille had been famous only as a state prison, into which had been thrown, with or without the authority of the lettres de cachet, men and women of widely differing ranks and offenses. The fame of this prison and the atrocities which were in progress there had spread over the whole of Europe, although the conditions within its walls were probably no worse than those of other prisons of the period. Al-

though it is certain that few abuses were practiced at the Bastille during the reign of Louis XVI, to the people this prison still stood as the symbol of their oppression. So hateful and so powerful did it loom in the eyes of the mob, that probably no individual member of that company dreamed that it would be possible for an untrained, poorly armed body of citizens to capture its great strength of wall and turret and moat. But we shall see that a tremendous surprise was in store for that mob; and who can

describe it better for us than Carlyle? To quote just a brief extract: "To describe this Siege of the Bastille (thought to be one of the most important in History) perhaps transcends the talent of mortals. Could one but, after infinite reading, get to understand so much as the plan of the building! But there is open Esplanade, at the end of the Rue Saint-Antoine; there are such Forecourts, Cour Avancé, Cour de l'Orme, arched Gateway (where Louis Tournay now fights); then new drawbridges, dormant-bridges, rampart-bastions, and the grim Eight Towers; of all ages from twenty years to four hundred and twenty—beleaguered, in this its last hour, as we said, by mere Chaos come again! Ordnance of all calibres; throats of all capacities; men of all plans, every man his own engineer; seldom since the war of Pygmies and Cranes was there seen so anomalous a thing. Half-pay Elle is home for a suit of regimentals; no one would heed him in coloured clothes; half-pay Hulín is haranguing Gardes Françaises in the Place de Grève. Frantic Patriots pick up the graveshots; bear them, still hot (or seemingly so), to the Hôtel de Ville; Paris, you perceive, is to be burnt! Flesselles is pale to the very lips; for the roar of the multitude grows deep. Paris wholly has got to the acme of its frenzy; whirled, all ways, by panic madness. At every street-barricade, there whirled a minor whirlpool—strengthening the barricade, since God knows what is coming; and all minor whirlpools play distractedly into that grand Fire-Maelstrom which is lashing round the Bastille. . . . "The walls are so thick! Deputations, three in number, arrive from the Hôtel de Ville; Abbé Fauchet (who was of one) can say, with what almost superhuman courage of benevolence. These wave their Town-flag in the arched Gateway; and stand, rolling their drum; but to no purpose. In such Crack of Doom De Launay cannot hear them, dare not believe them: they return, with justified rage, the wheel of lead still singing in their ears. What to do? The Firemen are here, squirting with their fire pumps on the Invalides cannon, to wet the touchholes; they unfortunately cannot squirt so high; but produce only clouds of spray. Individuals of classical knowledge propose catapults. Santerre, the sonorous Brewer of the Suburb Saint Antoine, advises rather that the place be fired, by a 'mixture of phosphorus and of oil-of-turpentine' spouted up through forcing-pumps! O Spinola-Santerre, hast thou the mixture ready? Every man his own engineer! And still the fire-deluge abates not: . . . Gardes Françaises have come: real cannon, real cannoners. Usher Maillard is busy; half-pay Elle, half-pay Hulín rage in the midst of thousands. How



The Seine, near the Bastille

the great Bastille Clock ticks (inaudible) in its Inner Court there, at its ease, hour after hour; as if nothing special, for it or the world, were passing! It tolled One when the firing began; and is now pointing towards Five, and still the firing slakes not—Far down, in their vaults, the seven Prisoners hear muffled din as of earthquakes; their Turnkeys answer vaguely.

YET the fortress, strong as it was, did fall; or rather, it surrendered. A single man, Thuriot de Larosière, had been admitted to speak with the governor, and the drawbridge had been lowered for him. The mob, frantically seeking arms, rushed across after him and then De Launay's men fired; though the promise had been given that the cannon should not be



The ruined Beaumarchais garden, near the Bastille

used. At the same time a wild firing was kept up from the outside. Although the governor knew that the place could be well defended, and though he was for fighting until the last, his few troops mutinied and demanded that the Bastille be surrendered. So the drawbridge was again lowered, the mob rushed into the inner court, and the Bastille was taken. All over Paris, there was a great cry of rejoicing: "La Bastille est prise!" A different cry went up from the King at Versailles when, that night, the Duc de Liancourt, having official right to enter the royal presence, carried the frightening news to Louis XVI. "But," stammered that monarch, "it is a revolt!" "Sire," corrected firmly de Liancourt, "it is not a revolt—it is a revolution."

Scenes of unspeakable frightfulness occurred that same day at the Bastille—scenes foreshadowing the later horrors of the Reign of Terror. Suffice it to say that, during the same night, men began the razing to the ground of that ancient enemy of theirs, the Bastille. In a short time it had completely disappeared, and now there only remains the outline of the fortress, marked out upon the paving-stones of the Place de la Bastille; the very walls themselves were built into the upper portion of the Pont de la Concorde, so that they might forevermore be trampled by the feet of the people of Paris. The Colonne de Juillet, rising from the center of the Place de la Bastille, does not commemorate that 14th of July, 1789, but another which followed 41 years later, at the close of the Second Revolution of 1830, when the Bourbons were again overthrown and Louis-Philippe of Orleans was placed upon the throne of France. Yet it is that famous day on which the Bastille fell, marking the true beginning of the emancipation of the French people from the tyranny of king, nobles and clergy, that the French celebrate each year and in which their Allies have recently rejoiced with them. Extraordinarily appropriate is it, too, that the ancient, rusted key to the Bastille has found a permanent abiding place in Washington's old home at Mount Vernon—symbol of the nurturing and cherishing of a nation's new-found democracy.



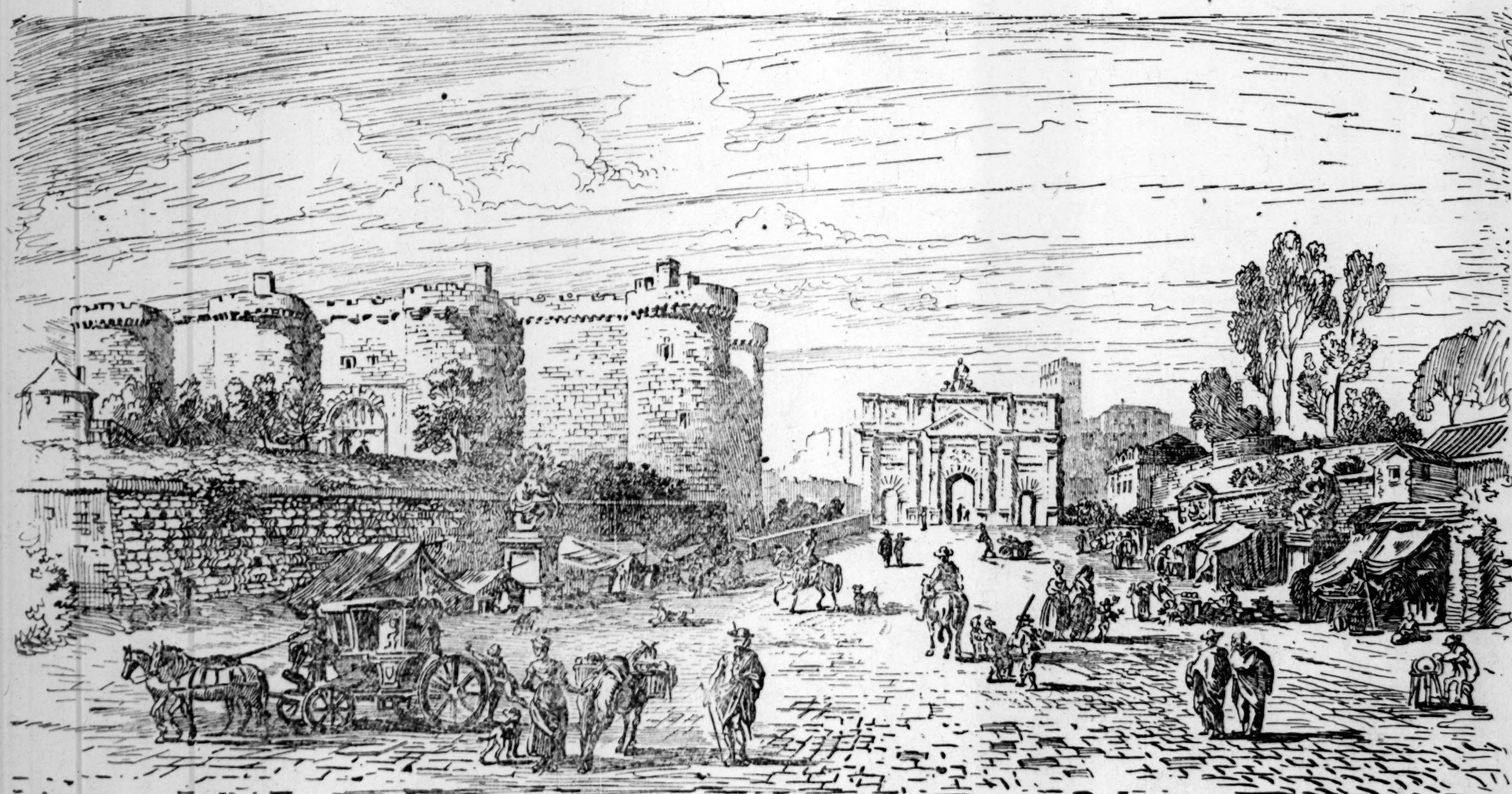
The grim, turreted Conciergerie, another revolutionary prison

inner process of renouncing the Ancien Régime, with all its effete customs and institutions, that setting up of a more just and rational order of things, which is properly known as the French Revolution.

When Louis XV grimly referred to "the deluge" which was to come after his time, he showed that, beneath all the conscienceless frivolity and corruption of his court, there was a glimmering understanding that the French people would not much longer endure the prevailing conditions under which they were forced to live. But even if the old King recognized the comparative calm about him as the tense hush which precedes the storm, he was content to know that the old order would outlast his reign. It has been written that, in the presence of Louis XIV, le Grand Monarque, no one dared to speak; that, in the presence of weak, inefficient Louis XV, men spoke in whispers; and, in the presence of Louis XVI, they heedlessly spoke aloud. This, of course, simply shows how the people were gradually becoming aware of themselves and of their vast powers; yet, as one modern historian has explained, the French Revolution was not primarily a revolt against absolutism. Fundamentally, it was social rather than political, an uprising against privilege.

ANYONE who has read history even superficially recalls the amazingly intricate network of unjust laws and privileges which held the French people in its meshes. The different rights of interior customs in the various provincial divisions of the country, the unbelievable inequalities of taxation as illustrated by the famous salt tax, by which a certain allowance of salt would cost the citizens of one town 20 times as much as it would their neighbors in an adjoining district; the exorbitant feudal dues still exacted by the lord of the manor, many times even when the peasants owned their own land; the compulsory use of the lord's winepress or mill for which he demanded a fee; the parlements, in which local bodies the nobles and the clergy outnumbered the representatives of the people by two to one; the exemption of these nobles and churchmen from taxes, the burden of which remained for the people to carry; the King's unquestioned control of the government's funds and his authority over the persons as well as over the purse of his helpless subjects: these are only a few of the common abuses which might be named, and they do not take into consideration the King's atrocious methods of filling the royal coffers, by creating a scarcity in wheat, for instance, and sending the prices soaring—all in order that he might heap larger allowances upon his favorites who already had more money than they well knew what to do with. Then there were the lettres de cachet or private royal warrants; and just here is where the Bastille comes into this story, for innumerable victims of these warrants were thrown into the dark and noisome dungeons of the ancient fortress of St. Antoine.

It will be easily seen that the King did not lack a simple and speedy way of ridding himself of troublesome subjects, for he might order the arrest of anyone whom he pleased thus to single out. It has been estimated that, during the reign of Louis XV,



The Bastille, royal prison and hated symbol of Bourbon tyranny

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an old print.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Science Understood

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN Christian Science is understood it is found to be the Science of Life, the only Science, and to include all knowledge. When therefore this Science is understood, it is lived. No one understanding the truth can do otherwise than live in accordance with it, for a man's life is the outcome of his understanding. If his best is bad and his existence is only a model of all that an existence should not be, there is nothing to blame for this but the faultiness of his understanding. One who believes that he can gain by fraud or deception is liable to practice frauds and deceptions. It may be only in small and apparently harmless ways, in the indulgence of politic self-saving acts, by evading the revealing of his secret opinions while seeking persistently in quiet ways to gain his own ends. For the practice of the least of these carefully concealed faults, no less than for the commission of the greatest crimes, the blame lies on understanding. Every man is doing the best that he understands how to do.

In the degree, therefore, that Christian Science is understood it is lived. "Science, understood," the Discoverer of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, says, "translates matter into Mind, rejects all other theories of causation, restores the spiritual and original meaning of the Scriptures, and explains the teachings and life of our Lord. It is religion's 'new tongue,' with 'signs following,' spoken of by St. Mark. It gives God's infinite meaning to mankind, healing the sick, casting out evil, and raising the spiritually dead." (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 25.)

Now it is not an easy matter to turn away from the beliefs of a lifetime and accept Science, which "translates matter into Mind" and "rejects all other theories of causation," but when, through conviction of its truth, Science is accepted, a man enters a new world. His outlook is changed. The very starting points of thought alter. Mind, Spirit, as causation, with all other theories of creation rejected, is a reversal of everything hitherto believed. This question must invariably present itself

before Science is accepted. Does Mind, Spirit, create its opposite, matter? Is the birth, precarious living, and death of a mortal the reality of man created by Spirit? Science answers, no; and finds its corroboration in the Bible and in demonstration. The evidences which it offers as to the falsity of the claim that life is created materially, are already established by the life and work of Christ Jesus. Christian Science explains his teaching. It unravels the secret of the ages, the mystery of the inefficacy of the Christianity that has been accepted for nearly two thousand years by mankind. It contends that error entered into the teachings of the Christian religion and made void its purpose, and it establishes this contention by producing the clear-cut proof that a right understanding of God and His creation results in physical and spiritual healing. The indisputable sign of healing shows man to be spiritual and not material. It proves God to be the only cause, and all effect therefore to be spiritual.

To understand Christian Science, the allness of divine Principle, or God, must be accepted as a premise. This premise has in fact been accepted by all Christian religions; nevertheless, Christian Science differs from them fundamentally because it pushes home this fact to its logical conclusion. Christian Science is not a theory that has been formulated to account for evil and make the best of it, excusing its existence in a universe created by Spirit, and suggesting that it exists by divine permission although not created by infinite good, God. The problem of evil cannot be solved in that way, and evil scientifically overcome. This, the ages have proved. Christian Science, instead, sticks to its text, the allness of God, Spirit, the oneness of cause. It does not have to account for an illogical position, it does not attempt to excuse God for the presence of evil. It faces the situation as it finds it, and declares that God is the only Principle or cause, the only creator. Evil is without Principle, therefore without cause. Consequently, in spite of ap-

pearances, evil is an unreality. "Science is neither a law of matter nor of man," Mrs. Eddy says. "It is the unerring manifesto of Mind, the law of God, its divine Principle." (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 22.) Science cannot, of course, conform itself to an unreal condition of things. Science is. The Discoverer of Christian Science saw that Christianity is Science, either the great and only Science, the Science of Spirit, God, or merely a comforting theory and, as such, entirely inadequate to meet the needs of men. Christianity, understood as divine Science, is omnipotent, because it is the law of God. When a man perceives this he naturally desires to understand more and his desire constrains him to live in accordance with knowledge. Little by little he turns from the evidence of the senses as, again and again, he proves their evidence untrue. Little by little his hold on the fact of the power of spiritual understanding strengthens. He turns, more and more, to Science, to unalterable law, the law of God, for the explanation of Life. Good the reality, evil the unreality. His conviction that cause is good and effect therefore good, is put to the test continually since, to his physical senses, evil appears to be a stern reality. The battleground is within himself. He has learned that God is the Principle or Life of man, while the presence of the material universe and material man seem to contradict this. "Science," as Mrs. Eddy says, "has inaugurated the irrepressible conflict between sense and Soul. Mortal thought wars with this sense as one that beareth the air, but Science outmasters it, and ends the warfare. This proves daily that 'one on God's side is a majority.'" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 102.)

A man has to walk every step of the way out from the false beliefs regarding life and mind that birth and education have imposed upon him. There is no royal road from error to Truth, for falsity must be overcome with the truth at every point. His great reward is the gain of that knowledge of God which means dominion over human hypotheses of every kind and the attainment of the vision of what John saw, the real heaven and the real earth, without sin, pain or death, spiritual and not material.

## His Ancestry

You must know, then, that I am very well descended; my ancestors have made some noise in the world; for my mother cried oysters and my father beat a drum; I am told that we have even some trumpeters in our family. Many a nobleman cannot show so respectable a genealogy. — Goldsmith, in "Adventures of a Strolling Piper."

## To Blake the Secret of Life Was Joy

"Before Blake can be appreciated truly for what he is, the lumber heaped around him by a lifeless age, or rather by himself in his reaction against its lifelessness, must be cleared relentlessly away. This task has been made the more necessary," Basil de Selincourt says in his volume "William Blake," "because the current of Blake criticism in recent years has been flowing in another direction. The fact that he was once misunderstood, mistaken for a mere raver, has induced minds naturally sympathetic with the general tenor of his life and thought to think of it as far more unhelped in its inner development and its artistic expression than it actually was."

"Yet the central word about Blake can never be a word of depreciation. 'The work which puts Blake among the immortals is his 'Songs of Innocence.' Innocence is his secret; as life becomes a problem to him, the problem presents itself simply as the search for a means to preserve innocence in all the freshness and purity of its youth."

"The Tagus, according to many, divides Portugal into two countries that are one only in name. In any case, Portugal of the south differs widely from the northern provinces of the land. That one is nearer Africa in the former is obvious not only from the map, but from the appearance of the inhabitants, buildings, and landscape as well. A broad distinction, too, is evident in the parcelling of land. The north is the region of peasant proprietorship; the south, for the most part, is divided into estates, frequently of imposing magnitude." W. H. Koebel writes in "Portugal: Its Land and People."

"When one has taken steamer, left the busy streets of Lisbon behind and has plowed across the river, the rapid stream dragging and tearing at the sides of the vessel, it is not long ere the atmosphere of the south glows out in all its own peculiarities. Barreiro, where steamer and railway meet upon the southern bank, is a place of considerable importance and commercial activity. But, when the engine has once puffed languidly away from here, the landscape alters rapidly. As one mounts slowly to a broad plateau, the habitations of men grow fewer and further between. The earth, moreover, is sparser of its crops. There is maize, it is true, and wheat as well; but the fields of both are a little lowly and thin. Great stretches of vines, on the other hand, are spread profusely upon an almost white soil.

"One has been mounting all the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## The River Jordan

"I shall never forget the delight with which . . . we at length caught sight of the strip of real living green, the green of trees, which marks the Jordan, and heard the sound of its waters," Mrs. Charles writes in her book, "Wanderings over Bible Lands and Seas." "It was indeed the Jordan, but not yet the place of our noonday rest. We had to ride along the arc of another winding of the river; and then in the shade of the wood or jungle which fringes the Jordan, we found servants with bread, oranges and all manner of refreshing things. The contrast was very pleasant."

For a salt and sandy plain, the travelers had in exchange, she writes, "a wood, a thicket of tangled boughs and trees waving high above. For our failing supplies of tepid water, . . . a river, an abundant, rapid, generous river, rushing coolly over a rocky bed, with a sound like a Devonshire river—no sluggish, canal-like stream, creeping noiselessly over an oozy bed, but a deep, broad current, flowing steadily and strong. . . . The bed of the Jordan is very deep, and therefore it fertilizes nothing beyond the little strip of woad on its banks."

Of the point on the River Jordan

"Youth of delight, come hither, And see the opening morn. Image of truth new-born."

And he is great, he is among the greatest, because although the secret is often obscured and buried in his art, he yet knew how to keep himself, as a man, in living touch with it, so that to the end of his life, in spite of the prejudices and arrogance of his egotism, . . . he was a child.

"It is in the 'Songs of Innocence,' then, and whatever other song, or fragment of song, whatever painting, drawing, or decorative design he may have conceived in the same spirit, it is in these that Blake's immortality is to be looked for, in these that he possesses, with the complete, the indefinable possession of the artist, that spring of life which most of his after years were spent in unavailing efforts to recover."

"To Blake, the secret of life was joy."

"Arise, you little, glancing wings, and sing your infant joy!"

## South of the Tagus

while. Cultivation, for the time being, is no more. It is a country of coarse grasses, great clusters of pines breaking the sweep of the land here and there. Then the grasses have fallen away to be replaced by a bolder carpet of heather, flowering myrtle, and bilberry bushes.

"As one proceeds, one is tempted to speculate upon the causes that make a land so poor in inhabitants, so rich in railway stations. The train, perhaps, has been ambulating forward, through an undulating and utterly lonely country. Ahead, some hundreds of yards distant from the line, show the white walls of a building and its outhouses. Then a rough, wooden palisade springs up by the side of the rails, and the train groans to a halt within a tiny wayside station. A sun-browned woman stands upon the platform, holding a signal flag in her hand. She is quite alone. No passenger mounts or descends. The entire neighborhood—outside the hissing radius of the engine—is asleep or, perhaps, deserted, since the sole evidence of humanity in the background is centered in the white-walled building. The butterflies are dancing about the flowers; a couple of storks are pacing with dignity through the grasses, but the train has moved on, and has left the silent mystery of the spot behind, only to halt again at a similar point further on.

"But what, after all, is the cause for hurry here? Will the maize swell faster, or the grapes redden quicker

because a train may choose to rush with unseemly rapidity through the land? It is a country of agriculture, slow of growth, and fairly sure, with a train to match cultivated patches again that rest amongst the moors and heaths. The olive trees have become a feature now, and the foliage of the cork oak has commenced to stand out in correspondingly dark masses."

"At lengthy intervals a more important station drifts into being to summon the train to an even longer halt than usual—places whose platforms are populous, and in whose yards are sheets of cork stacked in great heaps, and precious hay packed carefully in sacks—in old, much and often darned sacks, that in some places cumber the ground in their thousands."

"After a spell at one of these disturbing centers, Vendas Novas, one enters the cork country in earnest. The dark foliage presses forward in forests now that alternate with the evergreen oak and the lowlier olive groves. Grazing in the shade beneath are large herds of pigs and of black goats. One has passed Casa Branca, and the forests grow more interminable. Between the trunks masses of rock rise heaving upward through the soil—smooth gray boulders piled up in heaps exactly after the fashion of a Devon tor. The mounds of cork at the stations have been swelling, in size, while heaps of bark struck from smaller branches lie here and there upon the ground."

## Our North in Summer-Tide

Twice very late last night, I walked, and looked in wonder Up at the scarlet-golden height. I failed to guess: what was it yonder—The sunset ling'ring there to ponder, Or early sunrise dawning light?

As if in sudden sleep, silently and sedately The Northern Capital did bend, Entranced, and yet the same—proud, dignified, and stately: . . .

I hardly could believe, that, o'er the waters gliding, My eyes discerned with perfect ease Whose ships far out in bay were at their anchors riding; While under them, in their reflections, clear abiding, Their colors drooped untouched by breeze.

Believe me, South doth never in his embrace burning, Carous such nights— As doth our North in summer-tide! —Fet (from "Russian Poets and Poems" by Mme. N. Jarintzov).

## The Ash Tree

The Ash stands alone where the lane turns. The field on which its shadow is cast by the morning sun runs steeply to a bottom. The land swells again and on the crest of the hill opposite is a beech wood, purple in the winter; with a russet carpet of fallen leaves. The Ash, during the months when its leaves are gone, is an outline against the sky, colorless—its young wood gray, tipped with black buds. The trunk is tall and strong, though of no great girth, the branches symmetrical with nature's own symmetry. Unlike the plant larch which stretches imploringly away from its tormentor, the south-westerly gales have left the Ash unbent, erect on the hillside. The warmth of this year's March sun could not tempt the least sign of awakening from those hermetically sealed buds. After the blackthorn had come and gone, they began to swell, almost imperceptibly at first. Soon the pressure of shoots caused the little black sheath to divide and forth came the flower clusters, purple stamens with little else besides, followed by the vivid green brushes which each branch shoots into the sunlight. By the end of May, in late seasons, the Ash has hidden its strong graceful branches behind a wealth of long drawn leaves. On a summer evening when the night begins to fall and not a breeze stirs, the buttercups gleam in the grass at the foot of the tree and cow parsley shows white in the shadow. From the shelter of the Ash the bats begin to dart. There is no sound except for the chuck chuck of a bird on its nest and in the field the slow heavy tramp of a horse moving through the grass.

## The Wanderer

To see the clouds his spirit yearned toward so Over new mountains piled and unplowed waves, Back of old-storied spires and architraves To watch Arcturus rise or Fomalhaut, And roused by street cries in strange tongues when day Flooded with gold some domed metropolis, Between new towers to waken and new bliss Spread on his pillow in a wondrous way:

These were his joys. Oft under bulging crates, Coming to market with his morning load, The peasant found him early on his road To greet the sunrise at the city gates.

There where the meadows waken in its rays, Golden with mist, and the great roads commence, And backward, where the chimney-tops are dense, Cathedral arches glimmer through the haze.

White dunes that breaking show a strip of sea, A plowman and his team against the blue, Swiss pastures musical with cowbells, too, And poplar-lined canals in Picardie, And coast towns where the vultures back and forth Sail in the clear depths of the tropic

And swallows in the sunset where they fly Over gray Gothic cities in the north, . . .

Were all delights that made him sing aloud For joy to sojourn in a world so fair.

Back of his footsteps as he journeyed fell Range after range; ahead blue hills emerged. Before him fireless to applaud it surged The sweet interminable spectacle. . . . —Alan Seeger ("Poems" 1917).

This joy was Blake's inspiration, and as life opened wider aspects before him, and he grew conscious of his inspiration and was able to reflect it, the same joy became his gospel. He preached the gospel of innocence."

"I have no name: I am but two days old." What shall I call thee? "I happy am, Joy is my name." Sweet joy befall thee!"

This joy was Blake's inspiration, and as life opened wider aspects before him, and he grew conscious of his inspiration and was able to reflect it, the same joy became his gospel. He preached the gospel of innocence."

## An Inestimable Trust

Ye are now in a glorious way to high virtue and matchless deeds, trusted with a most inestimable trust, the asserting of our just liberties. Ye have a nation that expects now, and from mighty sufferings aspires to be the example of all Christendom to a perfect reforming. Dare to be as great, as ample, and as eminent in the fair progress of your noble designs as the full and goodly stature of truth and excellence itself; as unimpaired by petty precedents and copies as your unquestionable calling from Heaven gives you power to be.—Milton.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER  
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor  
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One Year . . . \$9.00 Six Months . . . \$4.50  
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Published by

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BOSTON, U.S.A.

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## Under the Stars

Under the stars the armies lie asleep: Between the lines a quiet river flows Through brakes of honeysuckle, and of rose, And fields where poppies droop in languor deep. The night as with a mantle now enfolds The muffled forms upon the pasture low; The scent of thyme comes down across the woods, And on the roses of the dark hedgerow The summer starlight falls in flakes of silver snow. —Herbert Asquith, from "The Volunteer and Other Poems," 1917.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### "From Shannon Fair to Lordly Rhine"

WHEN Shakespeare put into the mouth of Henry IV the reproach to the Prince of Wales that his wish was father to his thought, he really only made the future victor of Agincourt one of the great army of dreamers which is always willing to hope what it wishes will come to pass. Shakespeare himself knew little enough of Ireland, but if he had known the Irish kern with a fragment of the knowledge he possessed of the Gloucestershire yokel, he would have known that for every Harry of Monmouth, in England, he could have produced a score in Ireland. The Irishman almost makes a point of not being too hard on the evidence, and if he wishes to believe a thing, he will accept it all as part of the great scheme of things prescribed by Cathleen ni Hoolihan. Therefore, the House of Commons, during a recent debate, need not have smiled, much less laughed, when the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant solemnly read a speech, by one of the interned prisoners in England, in which he assured his audience, in Ireland, that "Germany had guaranteed them a republic without more ado when she was victorious." Now the world knows that His Most Christian Majesty Louis XVI, in the interval of signing lettres-de-cachet and filing locks, did, quite unwittingly, help to establish a republic in America, in partial consequence of which he was one day to be faced with a revolution on the Seine. But the world has still to convince itself that the Kaiser is amongst the republic-makers. Of course, it is recorded that another perfervid Irishman recently made a speech in which he declared that if Ireland had been Heligoland the fate of England would have been sealed. But then he forgot to say that there would have been no Ireland, or else that the Irish would have been performing the goose step, under spiked helmets, and shouting "Hoch der Kaiser!" between sips of lager beer.

However, the Prussian Saul is not yet among the Irish prophets. The Kaiser, that is to say, is not placing the chain of office of first President of the Irish Republic around the neck of Professor de Valera, in Dublin Castle. He is, on the contrary, we have it on the unimpeachable authority of the Turkish News Bureau, engaged in graciously extending his hand to be kissed by the President of another Republic, that of France, to say nothing of all the French Senators and Deputies, in the hall of the Chambers in Paris. In the intervals, on the same authority, he is counting the English tribute sent from London to Berlin on trains of asses, and, in the very necessity of things, he must be counting the gold torn from the Irish peasants by the tyrannical hand of the Saxon. It is evident from this that there is a different censor in Constantinople to him of Dublin, for if the Dublin poet who recently wrote a certain ode to Germany had only known what the Turkish peasant knows, he would, surely, have written something different to this:—

"Thy stroke be sure, oh Germany,  
This wish I send all o'er the sea,  
From Shannon fair to lordly Rhine,  
The foe who fronts thee, too, is mine."

That poem is one of those which the Irish Secretary read recently to an unsympathetic House of Commons. It is the work of an Irish bard, and is one of the helps to recruiting, and to the winning of the war, which have been put forth by the citizens of the Irish republic in posse. And it is just because the Irish peasant reads, and accepts as true, such abject nonsense that he comes, almost to a man, into the ranks of the army of those whose wishes are father to their thoughts. And it is also because he accepts such fustian as political ammunition that, as the Chief Secretary pointed out, to the House of Commons, the Irish hierarchy and the Nationalist members "had to join hands with the Sinn Feiners, or they themselves would have gone under and lost all their leaders." As it is, Cardinal Logue and Mr. Dillon seem strikingly to resemble the famous Duke of Plaza-Toro, of whom it is written:—

"He led his regiment from behind—  
He found it less exciting."

But the revelations of Mr. Shortt did not stop here. He showed how in speech after speech the Sinn Fein leaders had incited the impressionable Irish peasants to sedition and revolution, calling upon them to arm themselves "with pitchforks, scythes, and knives, with which they could do a lot of harm." He showed how the leaders in Ireland had kept closely in touch with the Government in Germany. How they had plotted steadily and implacably, throughout the war, to assist the Germans. And how, when after the futile Easter Rebellion of 1916, they had been released and forgiven, they had simply seized upon the opportunity to start a new crusade of treason and to organize a second rebellion, again with the aid of Germany, which, if it could have matured, would only have brought untold suffering upon the people. Such operabouffe conspirators, such hairbrained politicians, cannot obviously be taken seriously, and there is one of the difficulties of the Irish situation. When, as the Chief Secretary pointed out, the Roman Catholic Bishops and the Nationalist members succumbed to the political platform of Cathleen ni Hoolihan, and instead of having the courage to lead the people, shouted half-heartedly in the rear of the procession, the whole problem of Home Rule became doubly difficult.

Anybody who knows anything at all about Sinn Feinism knows perfectly well that the de Valeras and the Pearses are in the grimmest earnest. Unfortunately this only makes matters worse. For, because they ought to be playing with tin soldiers in a nursery, it does not make them less dangerous when they play with real rifles and real gunpowder in the streets. The wrongs of Ireland long ago became almost humorous, except to the people

determined to make the wish father to the thought. Church disestablishment, land acts, land purchase, cottage building, light taxes, fixity of tenure, freedom of sale, fair rents, there are some of the injustices to Ireland, which have made the phrase, "another injustice to Ireland," an antithesis for a benefit on the other side of the Channel. In late years 125,000 families have been able to purchase their farms with money advanced from the Exchequer of the British tyrant, which has also built some 25,000 cottages for them. In England, it is obvious, there is certainly no fixed objection to Home Rule, as such. Mr. Shortt himself is a convinced Home Ruler. The strongest opposition to Home Rule comes from the Protestants of Ireland who hear the ode to Germany chanted under their windows, and who read when they go but placards to the effect:—"When the Germans come, they will come as friends and put an end to English rule in Ireland. Therefore stay in your home, assist the German troops as far as you can, and any property taken by the Germans will be paid for by them." Even England, however, as Mr. Shortt pointed out, cannot, quite apart from any other objections, consent to hand over the destinies of Ireland to the body of topsy-turvy politicians who at present have succeeded in becoming the leaders in esse of the Irish people, and who are using their authority to assist Germany in every way.

### Coal Must Be Provided

THERE cannot be the shadow of an excuse next winter for a shortage of coal in the United States, no matter how persistently and tiresomely those responsible for it may strive, meanwhile, to prepare the public for the failure which they apparently expect to announce when cold weather sets in. If this expectation shall be realized, a million circulars informing consumers with regard to the tremendous demands upon the mines and the railroads, a million notes of admonition to housekeepers, and a million restrictive orders will not change the fact that, because of apparent inability to grasp the situation, in all its seriousness, and because of general incompetence in dealing with the problems arising from it, the Fuel Administration has ignominiously broken down.

With every facility which nature, labor, and machinery could supply, with almost inexhaustible mines, with almost inexhaustible resources, and with a whole year at its disposal, the Fuel Administration will plead in vain for charitable consideration, unless it shall by works justify its existence before the snow flies.

It should have coal enough stored up today to meet every contingency likely to arise during the next twelve months; on its own confession, it has not enough to meet the bare necessities of the country for the next three months. If it shall be assumed that circumstances have worked against it; if it shall be admitted, for the sake of argument, that, owing to war and general conditions, it has not yet been possible to attain the desired momentum in production and distribution, there remain to be accounted for some other things, bearing directly on the subject, which should by no means, and which can by no means, be overlooked.

Dr. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, has for months, in and out of season, been issuing warnings to manufacturers and householders concerning what he claims to be the urgent necessity of reducing coal consumption to the minimum. The mails have been weighted, the newspaper columns have been crowded, with appeals for greater economy in the use of fuel. Instead of speeding up production, he seems to be obsessed with the belief that the way in which to solve the fuel problem is to cut down consumption. Manufacturers and householders have good-naturedly gone to the limit of reason in humoring him. It may be said that the nation has been, save in certain instances, practically a unit in this particular. But the exceptional instances have been, and still are, important. While in ordinary industrial and domestic circles the consumption of coal has been greatly reduced, the employment of coal in wasteful illumination of non-essentials, and in the operation of breweries and saloons has been prodigal. Anyone, upon approaching the average summer amusement resort, or the average American city, at night, observes the glow of electricity above districts given over to frivolity, and in many cases to dissipation and vice. There have been feints at reformation in this direction, but only feints; stupendous quantities of coal, needed in the useful industries and in the homes of the nation, are consumed in the generation of electricity to produce these glows.

Then, there is the brewery, and the liquor traffic generally. The breweries, throughout all these months of stress for the Fuel Commissioner, have been using coal at the rate of 3,100,000 tons annually. Furthermore, every beer-selling establishment in the United States has been using gas, electricity, and coal freely. Not only this, but the breweries and like establishments have been producing and selling liquors, the use of which by miners, according to coal operators, reduces the coal output to an extent hardly believable, by impairing the miners' working capacity. In the delivery of coal to the breweries alone, saying nothing about the distribution of coal to the saloons, a large number of railway coal trucks are constantly employed, and this at a time when the Fuel Commissioner is complaining of a shortage in transportation facilities.

Yet, notwithstanding all this, when the question of cutting off the breweries, as non-essential industries, from a coal supply, came up the other day, Dr. Garfield evidently thought it would be the proper thing to permit those establishments to run until they had consumed all the food-stuffs on hand in the making of beer. He apparently even forgot, in his solicitude for the interest of the brewers, that allowing them to use any more foodstuffs, in view of the starving millions in the world, was in itself an offense against humanity.

The American public will not, in these circumstances, bear patiently with any more explanations about coal shortage, with any more admonitions and warnings, or with any more warnings of prospective fuel shortages or famines. Coal must be produced and distributed in quantities to meet the reasonable needs of the nation this

winter. If Dr. Garfield and his staff cannot provide it, it does not follow that provision cannot be made by others. But it would be well for the government to see that the task is placed in competent hands quickly.

### Venezuelans Tire of Neutrality

THE Republic of Venezuela is one of the South American nations that have been trying with little success, and with less satisfaction, to carry water on both shoulders during the last four years. An aggressive, but comparatively small, political element has been striving constantly to commit the government to Germany, but has failed in every instance when the issue has been well defined. On the other hand, the indecision of the executive authority, and, perhaps, to a greater degree, the anomalous political conditions prevailing, have prevented the nation from taking steps which would set at rest all doubts relating to its real attitude in the war.

Under the Venezuelan Constitution, as in the case of all republics, the executive power is vested in a president. Juan Vicente Gómez was elected to the presidency in 1915 to serve until 1922, but has never taken the oath of office, and his predecessor, Marquez Bustillos, continues to act as provisional Chief Magistrate, General Gomez retaining the post of Commander-in-Chief.

This state of things has been suffered by the country as a choice between evils. To attempt to oust one from the presidency, or the other from command of the military forces would, it has heretofore been feared by the conservative class, precipitate a revolution. Discontent has prevailed in consequence, and a great number of Venezuelans, unwilling to put up with an arbitrary government, have migrated to other countries, large numbers of them having, for the time being, taken up their abode in the United States.

Beyond signifying its intention of adhering to the policy of the United States with regard to German submarine warfare, Venezuela has thus far studiously avoided identifying itself with the Allies. But the émigrés in the United States have not been inactive, and, in concert with friends in other countries, especially with sympathetic compatriots at home, have been working to bring about a distinct declaration of friendship for the allied cause. A former President of the Republic, General Raymon Ayala, now in the United States, is giving intelligent direction to this movement, with the prospect of bringing about the complete overthrow of the advocates of neutrality.

The influences at present operating in favor of the Allies are stronger than they have ever been in the past for two principal reasons. In the first place, the governmental conditions in Venezuela are displeasing to a great majority of the people, who would welcome any change that might successfully be brought about with a minimum of violence; and, in the second place, thanks to a propaganda carried on by Venezuelans in the United States, the prestige of the latter nation in Venezuela has been greatly enhanced by reason of the part it is already playing in the war. It is becoming as clear in Venezuela, that is to say, as in other of the wavering South American republics that, in recent months, the scale has been turned in favor of the Allies. German influence in Caracas has weakened proportionately, and the times are hourly becoming more propitious for the launching in Venezuela of a movement which will at once restore constitutional government to that nation, and give rightful expression to its war sentiment.

### Le Cocher

IT is well to speak retrospectively of him, for war and the automobile have done for the Continental cocher what they have done for his British prototype, all but abolished him, or modified him to the point of non-recognition. Today the type is reminiscent rather than ubiquitous, remembered and recalled rather than commonly seen. Yet whatever his faults, whatever we have against his individual traits, his playful whip-crackings, his vociferousness on occasion, and his demands upon our purse and our patience, his gradual passing from the streets will remove one of the most distinctive features of Continental life.

The cocher always seems to embody a large share of the mother-wit of the people. The cochers, though never banded in an international union or fraternity, had this connecting link in common. They also appeared to possess certain other characteristics arising out of the traditions of their craft, no matter whether the individual was the alert cocher of Paris, the phlegmatic kutscher of Berlin, the drowsy fellow of Amsterdam, the intelligent cochiere of Rome, the loquacious cochero of Madrid, or the impetuous and importunate Neapolitan variety. Most of them dearly loved a uniform, and all the distinctions and gradations which it implied, big buttons, and colored coats. But the most distinctive feature was the hat. It was a top hat for preference, a "topper" in, let us say, shining white or black or brown. It served the unique purpose of a tariff guide or indicator better than the distinctive markings on the cab itself. Did you want a fine turnout for the park, with, of course, charges to correspond, there was the "white hat" which you must take; did you desire a more modest and reasonable turnout, then the "brown hat" was the thing for you, and so on. The point was that you could tell the character of the cab you wished to hail, and its approximate fare, merely by watching the hats of the passing cocher. Then, he possessed an inordinate gift for distinguishing the foreigner from the native, for hovering about his hotel, for following him through the streets, for waiting patiently for him at the museums and other show places, and generally for sparing him physical effort, for a consideration. Apparently he was never quite sure of what that consideration should be. It varied, in spite of tariffs and the police. It seemed to adapt itself accommodatingly to the momentary humors of the cocher, or the form of service, or the cut of the "fafa's" cloth, or the time of the year, or the size of his hotel, but it invariably defied arithmetical computations or the arbitrament of the hard and fast rule. Not that it was invariably exacting. Times there were,

and perhaps still are, when one might catch him in a relenting, kindly mood, when, hailing him on the boulevards of Paris or the Corso in Rome, the offer of a shining franc piece, say, in the slack of the noon hour, might tempt him to extend the "course" to a destination beyond the limits of the purchasing power of that coin or its Italian equivalent. But this, and the foregoing of the universal Continental tribute of the pourboire, are privileges which fall to the lot only of the habitué, never to the tourist.

On the whole, one must regret the cocher's passing. If he had a weakness for dispute, and for cracking whips, if he bored with his verbosity, if he met us with a smile and often left us with a scowl, his successor of the taxi has failed to display those qualities which gave him a unique place in the guide books. The man with the shining "topper" has left a good place in our esteem. What impression he made upon his humble and oft sorry-looking servitor, the horse, is quite another matter.

### Notes and Comments

FOR a considerable time the territorial government of Hawaii has had its attention firmly fixed upon the former royal palace, known as Washington Place, Honolulu, with the hope and purpose of ultimately purchasing and using it as an executive mansion. The structure was erected more than seventy years ago, when it seemed as if the line of Kamehameha might reign indefinitely. But even the remote, insular Hawaiians were touched by the revolutionary movement of '48, and because King Kalakua and his sister, Liliuokalani, who succeeded him, would not catch up and keep up with the procession of events, the dynasty waned and eventually had to cease. It seems a bit sad to contemplate the final collapse of this house, especially when it had become so democratic that the last two of the monarchs were respectively and popularly known as "King Kaliko" and "Queen Lil," and rather enjoyed than resented the familiarity.

ACCORDING to an Amsterdam message, the mounting crime wave in Germany continues to give that nation no little anxiety. In the Prussian Diet, a representative declared that hotels were robbed, that he had had his shoes stolen, and that representatives had had their coats taken from the house itself. But why should the Germans complain? Are they not reaping that which they sowed? If anyone should complain, surely it should be the Baltic provinces, or Serbia, Montenegro, Belgium, Poland, or the Ukraine! Thieving by any other name is just as malodorous.

LARGE clothing stores in different sections of the United States are calling upon "Young America" to express its patriotism by wearing military khaki suits, with leather belts and pistol holster, peaked military caps with cross-guns, and so on. There was once a similar "military" movement in Germany among the boys, and one might see, in the course of a promenade along the Unter den Linden, paterfamilias leading by the hand a youthful scion decked out in the showy uniform of, say a Zieten Hussar, every detail there from top-boots to sabretash and sword. But even military-ridden Germany saw the absurdity of the fad, and there was a loud outcry against what was stigmatized as a ridiculous travesty of the noble calling of the soldier and a form of lèse-majesté. Perhaps fond "patriotic" parents of Young America will take the hint, and put the boys back into more becoming clothes.

MME. ANDRÉE VIOLLIS writes a very sincere appreciation of "George V Democrat King" to the Petit Parisien, whose London correspondent she is. That a king can be a democrat is a possibility which many of King George's visitors do not appear to have ever contemplated. They are frankly amazed at this sovereign in a morning suit, who, as Mme. Viollis remarks, "has nothing outwardly to distinguish him from all the others." "When the American labor representatives said that with him they had no impression of being in the presence of a king they bestowed the highest praise on one who is only and who is quite content to be the first gentleman of his kingdom." A very well-turned compliment, which is made the more effective by Mme. Viollis' previous remark, that in King George the world beholds a sovereign who, "instead of imposing his will upon the people feels that he incarnates their sentiments and wishes, who associates himself with their labor and shares their anxieties and ordeals, who fulfills his difficult rôle simply and conscientiously."

THE pre-war habit of satirizing the tonal characteristics of German music, Wagnerian music in particular, appears after all to have had a reason. The Los Angeles Times has just discovered that amusement at the expense of the German orchestra and German composers was quite justified. German music was "the music of conquest, the music of the storm and of disorder and devastation," a "combination of the howl of the cave-man and the roaring of north winds." Yet Sir Henry Wood is, notwithstanding, quoted as boldly saying that the returning troops will long for classical music, and he even persists in playing Brahms and Beethoven, "cave-men or no cave-men."

THE house of La Fontaine at Château Thierry has been destroyed. The fact is vouched for by M. Aman Jean, the artist, who left the place only at the last available minute. Another of the landmarks of old France gone! A humble little house, it is true, but here La Fontaine spent his childhood days and many years of his adult life. And after he had settled in Paris he still found time to visit Château Thierry. "Chaury," as he affectionately called it. Rustic ancient windows and banistered flight of steps, a garden still with its old well and its shaded walks, just as La Fontaine knew them. Of Rheims, where his friend Maucroix lived, La Fontaine said that he preferred it to any other city. Fortunately print and paper give more promise of permanence than the stones of the little old house of "Chaury," or even of the stately cathedral of Rheims. La Fontaine's house is destroyed, but the Bonhomme's Fables live on.